

A SKETCH
OF THE
NORTHERN BALUCHI
LANGUAGE
CONTAINING
A GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY
AND
SPECIMENS OF THE LANGUAGE
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EXTRA NUMBER TO JOURNAL, ASIATIC SOCIETY, BENGAL, PART I FOR 1880.

CALCUTTA :

PRINTED BY J. W. THOMAS, BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,

PUBLISHED BY THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY, 57, PARK STREET

1881.

INTRODUCTION

1 The Balochi language belongs to the Iranian branch of the Aryan family. It is found in two distinct forms: the Northern dialect which is here treated of, and the Southern or Makrani dialect which has been lately dealt with in Major Mackenzie's Grammar. The Northern dialect is spoken among the Hind Baloches living in the neighbourhood of the Bolan Pass in Kach and on the Upper Sindh and South Punjab frontiers. The tribes speaking this dialect are the Rind, Domaki, Magahi, Jakhri, Marri, Bugti, Mazari, Brelvi, Gochari, Lashari, Durkani, Lohari, Hadyani, Lund, Khos, Boodi, and Kharini. These tribes come into contact with populations speaking Sindh, Panjabi, Brahui and Lohari. The Indian languages, Sindh and Panjabi, have affected the Balochi vocabulary considerably, but only very slightly if at all, while Brahui has probably borrowed considerably from Balochi. The Brahuis commonly understand Balochi, and it is the commonest medium of communication between them and the Balochi-speaking tribes. The best Baloch is probably spoken among the Domaki and Bugti, the most corrupt perhaps among the Boodi. But the differences in dialect between one tribe and another are very slight while between the Northern and Southern dialects the difference is so great that the one is almost unintelligible to the tribes speaking the other. The Sarawan and Jahlawan tribes of Brahuis occupy a broad belt of country dividing one dialect from the other.

BALOCHI GRAMMAR.

TABLE OF BALOCHI SOUNDS

	Surd			Sonant			Nasal	Sibilant	Semi-vowels	Aspirate
	Mute	Aspirate		Mute	Aspirate					
Guttural	ك k	كھ kh	ح h	گ g	گھ gh	غ gh	ن n		...	خ h
Palatal	چ ch	چھ chh		ج j	جھ jh	...		ش sh ژ zh	ی y	
Cerebral	ت t	تھ th		د d	دھ dh
Dental	ط t	طھ th	ث t	د d	دھ dh	ذ dh	ن n	س s ز z	ل l ر r	...
Labial	پ p	پھ ph	ف f	ب b	بھ bh	و w, u	م m	

Persian	Roman	Value
آ	ch	Aspirated <i>ch</i>
ح	hh	An aspirate guttural as in Persian pronounced without harshness as in Pashto
د	d	Dental <i>d</i> as in Persian
ذ	dh	Aspirated <i>d</i>
ذ	d	Cerebral <i>d</i> as in Hindustani
ذ	dh	Aspirated <i>d</i>
ذ	dh	As in Arabic or English <i>th</i> in <i>brother breathe</i>
ر	r	A clearly trilled <i>r</i> , as in Persian
ز	r	Cerebral <i>r</i> as in Hindustani and like it nearly connected in sound with <i>z d</i>
ز	z	As English <i>z</i>
س	zh	As in Persian or <i>s</i> in English <i>measure</i>
س	s	As in Persian English <i>s</i>
ش	sh	As in Persian the palatal sibilant English <i>sh</i>
ع	gh	As in Persian A slightly pronounced guttural not so harsh as in Arabic or Pashto
ف	f	A pure labial <i>f</i> not partly dental as English <i>f</i>
ک	k	As English <i>k</i> without any palatalization as in Persian
گ	g	<i>G</i> hard as in English and Persian without palatalization
م	m	As English <i>m</i>
ن	n	As English <i>n</i> Also as a slightly pronounced guttural nasal as in the final <i>n</i> of Persian or Hindustani plurals
و	w v	Either as English <i>w</i> or as a purely labial <i>v</i> not as English <i>v</i>
ل	h	As English <i>h</i> Occasionally mute as a final When so mute it is not represented in transliterations
ی	y	As English <i>y</i> Sometimes pronounced with a slight tendency to become <i>zh</i>

BALUCHI SOUNDS *

1 — CONSONANTS

ك k corresponds with Persian k, which however more usually appears in Baluchi as گ gh or چ ch

گ gh as an initial represents Persian گ k or چ ch, e.g.,

Baluchi khush agh	Persian kush tan
B khar	P khar
B klan agh	P kun

As a final it sometimes represents گ g, e.g.,

B gashkh	P lang
B gurkh	P gurg

چ ch seldom occurs initially, its place being taken by kh As a final it corresponds with Persian k or g, e.g.,

B khkh	P khk
B rkh	P rag

گ g corresponds either with Persian g or b As an initial gw answers to b (original v), e.g.,*

B gwandim	P gandim
B gist	P bist
B gwakh	P bad
B gwaf agh	P bafan
B geth	P bad

گ gh does not seem to occur in true Baluchi words, but to be confined to words of Indian origin

چ gh hardly ever appears as an initial As a medial it corresponds with Persian g and h as a final usually with h (whether pronounced or mute in modern Persian, also occasionally with g, e.g.,

B jaghr	P jigar
B nighrah	P nighrah
B dighar	P dighar
B jigh	P zih
B roshagh	P rozah
B ragh	P rag

In the words jaghar 'head, P sar, and naghlan bread, P nan, the gh has no consonant corresponding to it in the Persian

* These explanations follow the order of sounds in the Table p 3

The *gh* appears to be inherent in past participles answering to the final *h* of the Persian but it is not heard except in compound forms when followed by a vowel. Thus *khut/a p p* of *khanagh* means done but *khut/a gh ant* 'they have done'.

و frequently occurs as a final in the place of *n* or *nt* e g

l hanag/en — *khunag/ant*

Occasionally owing to a nasal style of pronunciation *nw stan* is for *mn* and *n* is interpolated as a final e g

nyawān — *nyama*

چ *ch g* generally corresponds with the same letter in Persian.

چ *ch* also represents Persian *ch* e g

B *ch bāth*

P *chāh*

B *ch ham*

P *chahm*

ج *j* corresponds either with original Persian *j* or *z* e g,

B *j han*

P *jāhān*

B *jan*

P *zan*

B *jūh*

P *zūh*

ج *j* is only found in words of Indian origin.

The cerebral consonants are found almost entirely in words of Indian origin. Before a dental *j r* is occasionally pronounced *j r* as *mard* for *mard garthā* for *garthā* but this is not universal and has not been marked in the Vocabulary. Leech represents this by *d* but I have never heard it so pronounced.

ت *t* represents an original *t* which however more usually becomes

د *d* as an initial commonly represents an original *t*. As a final and after a consonant medially it often corresponds with Persian *d* e g

B *thāth*

P *tākhā*

B *thafar*

P *tāfar*

B *arth*

P *ārad*

B *hānth*

P *kāmad*

B *butā*

P *bāda*

ث *th* (pronounced as in Arabic like Engl *th* in *nothing* *heath*) does not occur initially. As a medial and final it corresponds with Persian *d* as a final it does not occur unless preceded by a vowel e g,

B *brāth*

P *brādar*

B *gwāth*

P *bāl*

B *roth*

P *rīda*

B *roth*

P *ravad*

B *āth*

P *āid*

B *raāthā*

P *raāda*

د d corresponds with Persian d as an initial and occasionally after a consonant, e g,

B dem	P adim
B khandagh	P khand adan

د dh only occurs in words of Indian origin

ذ dh (pronounced like English *th* in *mother*, *breathe*) never occurs initially. As a final and medial it corresponds with Persian d, e g,

B didhar	P didar
B sadh	P sid
B rodh	P rod

In some verbs dh as a characteristic represents a consonant which is lost in modern Persian, e g,

B rudh agh, p p rustha	P rustan, Imp ru
B nyadh agh	P nihadan, nih
B shodh agh	P shustan, shu, p p shustha

In madhalh 'locust' dh corresponds with l in Persian malalh

In kaghadh ذک the Persian spelling is preserved, though ذ is pronounced dh not z

In nadhra it represents Arabic ه in نذر

ن n corresponds with Persian n

پ p corresponds with Persian p, also with f before a consonant, e g,

B hapt	P. haft
B gwaptha	P. baftha

په ph as an initial represents Persian p and f, e g,

B phanch	P panj
B phusht	P pusht
B phur	P pur
B phrah	P farakh

ب f seldom occurs initially its place being taken by ph. As a medial and final it commonly represents Persian b, e g,

B thafar	P tatar
B shaf	P shab
B af	P ab

ب h corresponds with Persian b as an initial and when not preceded by a vowel

به bh is found only in words of Indian origin

و w, v, has two sounds. The most usual is that of English w, which it receives generally when followed by a vowel, and the other that of a

labial γ (th n Lili s palatals) which it receives when followed by a consonant or as a final and in borrowed words of Sihi origin. With both pronunciations it often corresponds with Persian b or β .

B za rān	P zar ān
B wari f	P barnāf
B savz	P sabz
B lāf	P lāf ab

Comb. ne l with h w is pronounced like English wh in $et/et/$ wl and w alone often correspond with Persian kh $ح$ or k followed by a labial vowel (u i o). The guttural is either preserved in the aspirate h or more frequently lost altogether (see h c g).

B whan	P khwan
B wl ar	P khar
B wash	P khush
B wan agh	P khwan dan
B war agh	P khwar dan

μ in corresponds with Persian m

ν corresponds with Persian n

ξ as an initial corresponds with Persian sh . As a final a dental it corresponds either with sh or z c g .

B shaf	P shaf
B ash	P ar
B namash	P namaz
B seel in	P seel in
B rosh	P roz

ξ or below seems to correspond with Persian zer but there is no other case of a dental corresponding with z . ξ may be a contraction of a h or from below.

ζ corresponds either with Persian s or z c g .

B zu var	P siwar
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In the following words z corresponds with Persian l or r .

B zi	P d roz
A zī agh	P dan stān
B zamākh	P lar fā

In zi yesterday $maza$ a great $zīnagh$ kh or z r d a poetical word means I heart the or ν al Zand z is preserved. In zar at z represents only l .

In *zih* and *zarigh* *z* corresponds with the *j* of Sindhi *jil* and *jaru*, but these words may have been borrowed by Sindhi. Cf. *Pashto zik*

zh corresponds with Persian *sh*, *z* and *j*, e. g.,

B <i>dushman</i>	P <i>dushman</i>
B <i>ashman</i>	P <i>ashman</i>
B <i>daraz</i>	P <i>daraz</i>
B <i>wazhā</i>	P <i>āhwāja</i>

ç *y*, *ç* *r*, and *ç* *l* correspond with the same letters in Persian

ç *h* generally represents an old Persian *h*, modern Persian *h* or *kh*, e. g.,

B <i>hushk</i>	P <i>āhushk</i>
B <i>hon</i>	P <i>āhun</i>
B <i>hūkh</i>	P <i>āhuk</i>
B <i>pūrah</i>	P <i>farakh</i>

Borrowed Arabic words beginning with *ç* undergo a similar change, as —

B <i>hair</i>	A <i>āhair</i>
B <i>hatar</i>	A <i>āhatar</i>

The above noted correspondences may be tabulated as follows

Persian		Balochi
<i>h</i>	as an initial	<i>kh</i>
	medial }	<i>kh</i>
	final }	
<i>kh</i>	initial	<i>h kh</i>
	medial	<i>kh</i>
	final	<i>h, kh</i>
<i>ç</i>	initial	<i>ç</i>
	medial	<i>çh</i>
	final	<i>çh kh</i>
<i>ch</i>	initial	<i>chh</i>
<i>t</i>	initial	<i>th</i>
<i>d</i>	medial }	<i>th dh th</i>
	final }	
<i>p</i>	initial	<i>ph</i>
<i>f</i>	initial	<i>ph</i>
<i>b</i>	medial }	<i>çh</i>

Persian.

z

medial }
final }

Balochi

sh, zh

h

medial }
final }

gh

initial

occasionally omitted

It will be noticed that the aspirates of the *surd* row (kh, chh, th) are very common, replacing the corresponding unspirated Persian consonants, while those of the *sonant* row (gh, jh, dh, bh) seem to be entirely confined to words of Indian and Brahui origin.

The letters *kh*, *gh*, *th*, *dh*, and *f* are usually *medials* or *finals*, representing the Persian letters, shown in the above table. *Th* and *dh* are never *initials*, and *kh*, *gh* and *f*, when they occur in borrowed words of modern introduction as *initials*, are usually pronounced *kh*, *g* and *ph*.

An initial *h* is occasionally lost altogether; e.g.,

B *astan*P. *hastānd*B *am*P. *ham*

II VOWELS

The vowel sounds in Balochi generally agree with those of *Kharīshī* Persian. They may be arranged as follows:—

Long	ā, ī, ū
Short	a, i, u
Diphthongs	e, ai, o, au

The most noticeable point of difference from Persian is the frequent substitution of the palatal series *f*, *ɿ*, *o* for the labial series *ū*, *u*, *o*, e.g.,

B. <i>sīth</i>	P. <i>sūd</i>
B. <i>dīr</i>	P. <i>dūr</i>
B. <i>teshīn</i>	P. <i>sozan</i>
B. <i>gandīm</i>	P. <i>gandum</i>
B. <i>bīthā</i>	P. <i>buda</i>
B. <i>bīlā</i>	P. <i>lūk</i>
B. <i>wasī</i>	P. <i>lūvū</i>
B. <i>sirmugh</i>	P. <i>surma</i>

A similar change sometimes affects borrowed Arabic words, e.g.,

B. <i>mīlīm</i>	A. <i>mālām</i>
B. <i>hīr</i>	A. <i>hūr</i>

In a few cases the change is reversed, e.g.,

B. <i>osh-t-agh</i>	P. <i>ist-ādan</i>
B. <i>sūf</i>	P. <i>sev</i>

Other variations from the Persian vowel system are rare.

THE NOUN.

I.—TERMINATIONS.

1. Balochi nouns in their formation correspond closely with Persian. The original terminal vowels have been lost, and the majority of nouns now terminate in consonants. There is no distinction of gender.

2. Vowel-endings.

ā The majority of nouns ending in ā are borrowed from Sindhi or Arabic. In the former case ā sometimes represents Sindhi o, then in corresponding more nearly with Panjabi, e. g.,

Ar. hayā, duā.

Si bhā, jherā, thorā, trāmā, velā

The words wāzhā, zā, chawā, pāmā and begā are not borrowed. Of these wāzhā (P. khwājah) and begā in inflected forms drop the ā, and take the termination ah as a base of inflection; e. g.,

wāzhā, pl. wāzhahīn, lords

begā, abl. begahā, in the evening.

The borrowed noun velā time, is similarly treated. Other nouns ending in ā take no inflections. Some Sindhi nouns as jherā, thorā have an alternative form in o which can be inflected.

ī This is a common termination being commonly used as in Persian to form abstracts as duzī, 'theft' from duz 'thief,' sahi strength from sah 'strong' &c, also as the termination of other abstract nouns not directly formed from Balochi bases as shādhi 'rejoicing,' ziyāni 'injury.' It occurs also in other nouns as godī 'lady,' drahāni 'pistol,' marāhī 'assembly,' pahli 'rib' (P. pahlū). A as a termination of borrowed words i is also found as in chāri 'spy,' mehi 'buffalo,' phalli 'section of a tribe.'

O is of frequent occurrence both in pure Balochi and in borrowed words, e. g.,

Balochi			(P. dūd).
	diśhlo,	mist	
	shāśhlo,	dove	
	bathlo,	mortar	
	nāśhlo,	uncle	
	gośhlo,	span	
	mokhlo	spider	
go		race, prize	
jo		watercourse	
gwando		alligator	
duggo		eagle	
juddo		care	
phalo		direction	

	surgo	speech
	kfo	camel
Borrowed		
	dardo	pony
	parido,	Si dardo
	ghoro	Si parido
	shaddo	a band of horse
	lekho	a turban
		reckoning

This o nearly corresponds in sound to the close English o, and never has the open Italian sound. Most words ending in o change it to av when followed by a vowel, whether this vowel commences a following word or an inflectional suffix. The o of the first eight words in the above list (dardo to jo inclusive) does not undergo this change. Go and jo are radical words, and the others end in the syllables lo and lho which probably had originally a distinct force of their own, o g,

nkhō	} form the plural	nkhōān
jo		joan
but phalō	} are inflected	phalav
jālo		jaddav

Dhar 'leopard' may be classed with words ending in o, though I have never heard the termination pronounced otherwise than av. This v is a purely Indian sound, not the English v.

U ā as a termination does not seem to occur in pure Balochi words. It is found in a few words of Sindhi origin and undergoes no change in inflections, e, g,

ānu, an egg
lūu, a cell
varu, a beam
limu, lemon (Arabic)

E has not been met with except in *kahnē* 'pigeon' also pronounced *kahnē*.

Au is only found in *jan* 'barley'.

3 Special terminations. —

(a) Verbal Nouns.

Agī. This is the termination of the infinitive, and verbal noun which corresponds with it in form. It apparently corresponds with the Pahto verbal noun in *ah*, as final *gh* in Balochi generally corresponds with Pers *an* h. *Agī* as a termination corresponds with the Persian termination *ah* in many other nouns, e.g., *ramāgh* 'a flock of goats,' *ābanjāgh* 'a wash' &c. Some are verbal nouns in form as *gwānzāgh* 'a swing.' The termination *agh* also forms collective nouns as *murdanāgh* 'the fingers,' from *murdan*, *phadhāgh* 'legs,' from *phadh*.

divisions of Dwa da १ Titpurns १ Karmadlārava a d B huvi १ or
Cōj dativē Q uliyu g Descript ve and Possessive

a Copulative. This class consists of nouns inseparably coupled to-
gether only the latter being subject to inflection e g.

phol phur^s enquiry

tbrul⁷ tawar conversation

eluki chori children

b Qualifying or dependent In this class the latter member of the
compound is qualified by the former The latter member may be either a
noun or a verbal root the verbal noun is *oL* being occasionally but not
often used e g

(1) When both members are nouns

jogin dar a pestal (lit mortu stick)

mazar-dumb a plant (lit tiger tail)

rosl asdi sunrise

clag⁷ hal var a matter of jest

chham j huet⁷ eyelid

unil g⁷um eelise of the moon

(2) When the first member is a noun and the latter a verbal root

shurwar mull drinking

roz⁷ gir eclipse of the sun (sun see zing)

go⁷lan la udler tearing (arm of a plant)

ab v⁷kl⁷st night expeller (the planet Venus)

mar khul o⁷l ma slayer

sangbanl connected by marriage

c Descriptive In this class the first member is an adjective, noun or
other or a simply describing or defining the second e g

syah af perennial stream (lit black water)

lrāzl dar a⁷ lam (long food)

ro⁷gor female wild ass

ergwāt⁷ the leeward (lit down wind)

cl⁷y r giet fourscore

d possessive The *o m* form is similar in manner to the latter
class with the force of adjectives or descriptive epithets the possessive of
the quality described being implied e g

lor late pty land d

ph⁷al j⁷udh⁷ ten-foot

svit⁷ rsl greybeard

sval g⁷var black brunt (e g the black part of a bird)

j⁷lo⁷lan len⁷ the name of a flower (lit that which is red)

lrāz⁷ v⁷kl⁷ fir snow

l⁷tl⁷la i g⁷h lands joined

ari. This is the most usual plural suffix, being always used for the genitive and ablative; e. g.,

pałktáni khund, the vale of poplars.

(7) The suffix *e*.

e is used in the sense of an indefinite article; e. g., *mard* 'man'; *marde* 'a man.'

The indefinite base formed by the suffix *e* is used as a base of inflection, the case endings following the *e*. Thus from *mardo* we get *mardeś* and *mardeśir*.

ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives are formed by the terminations *i*, *en*, *ena*, *agh*, *o*, and *egh* from nouns and adverbs; e. g.,

<i>i</i>	demi, former	from	dem
	<i>phudhi</i> , hinder	"	<i>phadhi</i>
<i>en</i> , <i>ena</i>	<i>marden</i> , manly	"	<i>mard</i>
	<i>nughraen</i> , } of silver	"	<i>nughra</i>
	<i>nughraena</i> , }		
<i>agh</i>	<i>gandagh</i> , bad	"	<i>gand</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>gwátho</i> , windy	"	<i>gwáth</i>
<i>egh</i>	<i>daregh</i> , wooden	"	<i>dár</i>

2. Adjectives precede nouns and generally take the termination *en* when used with nouns, unless the original termination happens to be *en*, as,

nughraen áden, a silver mirror

but

gwáthoen balwar, windy talk.

The adjectives *jowain*, good, *kisain*, small, and *mazain*, great, form respectively before nouns *jowánen*, *kisánen*, and *mazánen*.

3. Comparisons. The comparative degree is formed by the suffix *thar*, *thir*, or *tar*, e. g.,

<i>ki-en</i>	comp	<i>ki-ínthar</i> and <i>kasthar</i>
<i>burz</i>	"	<i>burzátthir</i>
<i>mazain</i>	"	<i>mazthar</i>
<i>jowain</i>	"	<i>jowánthar</i>
<i>sak</i>	"	<i>sakthir</i>

the base being sometimes slightly modified. The word *bathir* (Pers *bistár*) is sometimes used with other adjectives to express comparison, as,

bathir gandagh, worse.

The word *geshtar* "more" corresponds to the Pers *beshtar*, but the positive is wanting in *Laloch*.

'Than' in comparison is expressed by *azh*, whether the adjective is put in the comparative degree or not, e. g.,

Azh *the noll en*, he is better than thou.

There is no special superlative form. The comparative form may be used or the adverb *sakht* "extremely", *huddh* is "divinely" may be employed to give emphasis to the adjective. The phrase *azh thewaghen* or *azh lullan* "of all", may also be used with the comparative to give a superlative sense, e. g.,

Azh thewaghen masthar, the greatest of all.

NUMERALS

1 CARDINAL NUMBERS

<i>Yak</i> }	One
<i>Ya</i> }	
<i>Do</i>	Two
<i>Sai</i>	Three
<i>Chvar</i>	Four
<i>Phauch</i>	Five
<i>Shash</i>	Six
<i>Hapt</i>	Seven
<i>Hasyt</i> }	
<i>Hazhd</i> }	Eight
<i>Nuh</i>	Nine
<i>Dah</i>	Ten
<i>Yázhdah</i> }	
<i>Yázdah</i> }	Eleven
<i>Dwazhdah</i> }	
<i>Dwazdah</i> }	Twelve
<i>Seazdah</i>	Thirteen
<i>Chyárdah</i>	Fourteen
<i>Phauzdah</i>	Fifteen
<i>Shauzdah</i>	Sixteen
<i>Havdah</i>	Seventeen
<i>Uzhdah</i>	Eighteen
<i>Nozd</i>	Nineteen
<i>Gist</i>	Twenty
<i>Gist u yak</i>	Twenty one
<i>Gist-u do</i>	Twenty two, and so on regularly
<i>Si</i>	Thirty
<i>Chhil</i>	Forty

Phanj ah	Fifty
Sai gist	Sixty
Saigist u dah	Seventy
Cl yâr ³ gist	Eighty
Chyargist u dah	Ninety
Sadh	A hundred
* Sl azh gist	A hundred and twenty
Hapt gist	A hundred and forty
* Hasht gist	A hundred and sixty
Nuh gist	A hundred and eighty
Do ³ adh	Two hundred
Hazar }	A thousand
Haad ³ âr }	
Lak	One hundred thousand
khôr	An indefinitely large number

The form *ya* one is used with nouns, *ya* is used by itself

Counting from sixty upwards is usually done in multiples of twenty intermediate numbers being reckoned on or back from the nearest multiple, e g

217 is sai kham yazdah gist, i e three less eleven twenties

223 is yazdah gist o-sai i e, eleven twenties and three

2 ORDINAL NUMBERS

Phesl i	First
Dal ma	Second
Saimi	Third
Cl yarumi	Fourth
Phas chuaf	Fifth
Sl ashunu	Sixth
Haytami	Seventh
Hashtumi	Eighth
Nulima	Ninth
Dahmi	Tenth
Yazlumi	Eleventh
Dwâz lami	Twelfth
Sanzdami	Thirteenth
Cl yardami	Fourteenth
Il sanzdami	Fifteenth
Si sanzami	Sixteenth
Haydami	Seventeenth
Hashtdami	Eighteenth

Nordamí	Nineteenth
Gistumí	Twentieth
Siumí	Thirtieth
Chihlumí	Fortieth
Sadhumí	Hundredth
Hazárumí	Thousandth

Compound numbers are treated as single words in forming the ordinal, as,

Gist-yakumí	Twenty first
Gist phanchumí	Twenty fifth

3 FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

one half ($\frac{1}{2}$)	nem
one third ($\frac{1}{3}$)	sarik
one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$)	píó, chyárak
one fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$)	planjak
three quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$)	sai j'io
one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	yak nem or dedh
with one half more	sadhoín
e g four and a half ($4\frac{1}{2}$)	saphaan chyár

With minuter fractions the word bahr is employed with the ordinal number, as Gistumí bahr, one twentieth

4 MULTIPLES

a Multiples of quantity, expressed in English by the word "fold."

dúra	doul k.
yake sai	threefold
yake chyár	fourfold
yake phanch	fivefold

and so on as require d

b Multiples of time expressed generally by the word bar corresponding to the similar use of 'times' in English. Bar is put in the plural except in ya bare once, where it receives the indefinite suffixes. Thí bare "another time" is similarly constructed

/ ya bare	once
do barán	twice
sai barán	thrice
chyar barán	four times

and so on

PRONOUNS

I—PERSONAL PRONOUNS

a First person

Singular

Nom.	man, mah	I
Gen	maní man	my
	maigh	mine
Dat	} manan	me to me
Acc.		
Instr	} man	I from me
Abl.		
	azh man go man	with me &c

Plural

Nom	ma	we
Gen	maí	our
	maigh	ours
Dat	} mar mára	us to us
Acc		
Instr	} ma	we us &c
Abl		

The plural má is often used with a singular signification

b Second person

Singular

Nom	thau tha	thou
Gen	thai	thy
	thaigh	thine
Dat	} thara	thee to thee
Acc		
Instr	} thau tha	,thou &c
Abl.		

Plural

Nom	shawí shí	you
Gen	shíwí shí	your
	shí áigh	yours
Dat	} shíwar shír	you
Acc		
Instr	} shíwí shí	you
All		
	&c	

The singular and plural in the second personal pronoun are generally confounded to the proper signification

II — THIRD PERSONAL PRONOUN AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

The demonstrative pronouns "this" and "that" take the place of the 3rd personal pronoun which only exists independently in the form of the pronominal suffixes to be noticed hereafter

1 Proximate demonstrative pronoun

Singular		
Nom.	esh, e I	this he
Gen	eshu eshivá	of this, his
Dat	eshiyar	to this, to him
Acc.	eshiya eshiyar	this, him
Instr	eshiya	he
Abl	'eh eshiya, go eshiya, &c	from this from him &c
Plural		
Nom	esh, eshán	these, they
Gen	eshani	of the e, their
Dat	esháyar	to these, to them
Acc	eshan, eshanara	these, them
Instr	eshani	these, they
Abl	sh eshani &c	from them &c

An intensive form is used with the prefix ham sometimes corrupted to haw, as hawo, hamo-sh, hameshiyá hameshani &c, "this very one by this one"

2 Remote demonstrative pronoun

Singular		
Nom	án	that, he
Gen	anhi anhiyá	of that, his
Dat	ánhiyar	to him, that
Acc	anhiyar anhiyá	that him
Instr	ánhiya	that, he
Abl	sh anhiya &c	from him &c
Plural		
Nom.	anhan an	those they
Gen	ánhani	of those their
Dat	ánhanra	to those, them
Acc	anhan anhanrá	those them
Instr	ánhani	those they
Abl	sh anhani &c	from them &c

This pronoun has also an intensive form with the prefix lam or haw, meaning that one, that very one', as hawan, hawanhiyá &c

The compound forms *unir* and *anmar* (for *i mard* and *an mard*) are frequently used in the sense of personal pronouns and are applied even to animals and inanimate objects

3 Pronominal suffixes

These are frequently employed with the verb when the regular pronouns are not expressed. The *e* of the 3rd person *é* "he" and *ishé* "they" are most frequently employed, the distinction between the singular and plural forms not being carefully observed. (For examples see under the verb.) The suffix *an* is also sometimes used in the 3rd person as *khushthaghántan* "they did." The 1st person has also a suffix *án* which is not so frequently used. With this suffix the verb takes a peculiar form, a euphonic *i* being inserted to strengthen the weak final nasal of the 1st person singular or plural, as *khushthaghántan* or *khushthaghántun* "I or we killed."

III—RELATIVE PRONOUNS

The word *kí* performs most of the duties of a relative pronoun, as in Persian and often merely has the meaning of a relative particle being indeclinable, so that the meaning is not complete without the use of other pronouns, e g.,

E mard hameshen kí esbiya birathí ma gíthaghun, this is the man whose brother we have taken

The following relative phrases are used

<i>har khas kí</i>	whoever
<i>har kí</i>	} whatever
<i>har ehi kí</i>	
<i>án kí</i>	who whoever, whatever

e g.,

har khas kí kháll t every one who comes

har kí thau gushe, whatever you say

an kí kham chi kádíra whatever thing comes from God

IV—REFLECTIVES

Wath self

Singular

Nom	<i>wath</i>	self
Gen	<i>wathí</i>	own one's own
Dat } Acc }	<i>wathar</i>	self

Plural

Nom.	<i>wathán</i>	selves
Gen	<i>watháni</i>	own
Dat } Acc }	<i>wathanrá</i>	selves

The words *jind* and *but* are also used in the sense of "self."

oneself, *wat̃hi wat̃h*

or *wat̃hi jind*

e. g.,

Kamar wat̃hi jind̃ir khush̃tha, he killed himself.

Jind is especially used in referring to one's own private property, as the *Hindústání* *nij*; e. g.,

have *mád̃hin maní jindeg̃hen*, this mine is my own property.

The phrase *pha-wat̃hán* is used for among themselves, ourselves, yourselves.

V.—INTERROGATIVES.

Who, *khái*?

Sing. and Plur.

Nom.	<i>khái</i>	who?
Gen.	<i>kháig̃h</i>	whose?
Dat Acc.	<i>kháír</i>	whom?
	what?	<i>chih</i>
	which, what (qualifying a noun)	<i>kihán thín</i>
	how much	<i>chih̃ltar, chih̃lar</i> (P. <i>chí qadr</i> ?)
	how many?	

VI.—CORRELATIVES.

so much	}	<i>ih̃ltar, ih̃lar</i>
so many		(P. in <i>qadr</i> ?)
just so much		<i>hawih̃ltar</i> (P. <i>hamín qadr</i> ?)
that much		<i>ánk̃htar</i>
just that much		<i>hawánk̃htar</i>

VII.—INDEFINITE

khase		any one, some one
har-khas		every one
khas nen		nobody
hech	}	any
hechí		
'chí		
har-chí		everything
'chíe		something
'chíe-'chíe		a little
hechí-na	}	nothing
'chí-na		

bvz	many
kham	few
geshtir	more
khardo	some
ynk aptiyá	one another
thi	} other, another
phutá	
thi khaso	some one else
thi 'chie	something else
thi chi ni	nothing else
thegh	} all
thewaghen	
drust	} the whole
kull	
las	
kullan-phyyá	altogether
hardo	both

STRUCTURE OF THE VERB

The simplest form or base of every verb is with one or two exceptions identical in form with the 2nd pers sing imperative. From this base are formed immediately, by the addition of certain terminations, the imperative, aorist, infinitive and present participle. The termination of the infinitive is *agh*. From this base so obtained two more tenses the present and imperfect, are formed. The past participle is formed from the base in a manner which will be described hereafter, and other past participles are formed from it as a base.

(a) Forms derived immediately from the base

The imperative, as observed above, generally is the simplest form of the base. Verbs beginning with vowels take the prefix *ba* or *bi* and the verbs *waragh* to eat and *ruagh* to go also form their imperatives *lawar* and *lawo*. Verbs beginning with vowels take also the prefix *bi* or *kh* in the aorist. These prefixes are not used either in the imperative or aorist when a negative is required. The negative prefixes *na* and *na'* taking their place, e. g.,

riyar	bring
mayar	do not bring
bulu	I will let
nelan	I will not let
khush	I will come
mayush	I will not come

The prefix *kh* is most usually taken in the aorist but the verb *lagh* "to let" always takes *b*.

The aorist has both indefinite, present, future and subjunctive significations. The terminations are as follows —

Singular	Plural
1 <i>ān</i>	<i>ān om</i>
2 <i>e</i>	<i>eth edh, e</i>
3 <i>th, th, th i</i>	<i>ant</i>

The most usual termination of the 3rd person singular is *th*, which often becomes simply *i*. The following take *th* —

Infinitive	3rd pers sing aorist
<i>klānagh</i> to do	<i>khanth</i>
<i>janagh</i> , to strike	<i>janth</i> or <i>jath</i>
<i>giragh</i> , to take	<i>girth</i>
<i>baragh</i> to take away	<i>barth</i>
<i>waragh</i> , to eat	<i>warth</i>

In *giragh*, *gir* is the radical form of the verb. In *baragh* and *waragh* the radical vowel is lengthened. The following take *th*, —

<i>biagh</i> to be	<i>bith, i i</i>
<i>ravagh</i> to go	<i>roth, rō</i>
<i>deagh</i> to give	<i>dath, da</i>
<i>siagh</i> to swell	<i>sith</i>

The present participle used of a continued or repeated action is formed from the base by the termination *āna, e g*

Infinitive	Present Participle
<i>biagh</i>	<i>bīāna</i>
<i>khanagh</i>	<i>khanāna</i>

The infinitive in *agh* is a noun and can be inflected. The inflected form has a gerundial signification *e g*

khanagh to do *doing*

khanag' i khafta i he began to do (lit he fell a-doing)

The present and imperfect are formed from the infinitive by the following terminations

PRESENT

	Sing	Plur
1	<i>ān</i>	<i>ān om</i>
2	<i>e</i>	<i>e eth</i>
3	<i>en</i>	<i>ant an en</i>

IMPERFECT

1	<i>athān</i>	<i>athān</i>
2	<i>athē</i>	<i>athē</i>
3	<i>ath eth</i>	<i>athant</i>

The past participle is formed by the addition of the suffix *tha* or *thā* to the base which is liable to modifications to be noted below. For purposes of composition the past base ends in *gh* (See sounds, *gh*). From the base so formed the perfect and pluperfect are formed by the following terminations

PERFECT

1	ān	ān, om
2	e	e, eth
3	—	ant

PLUPERFECT

1	athān	athūn
2	athē	athē
3	ath, a	athant

The 3rd pers. singular of the perfect is the simple form of the past participle without the *gh*. In transitive verbs with an object and agent, this form expresses the perfect throughout, the agent being in the inflected or instrumental form, while the object is uninflected, *e g*,

mardūna nāghān wārtā, the man ate bread,

where mardūnā is the inflected form of mardum. But—

mardum nāghān wārtā, the man will eat bread.

Here mardum is uninflected and nāghān receives the objective inflection.

The terminations of the present are nearly identical with those of the perfect, and those of the imperfect, with the pluperfect. Both seem to be formed by the addition of the present and past forms of the defective verb *to be* to the infinitive base and the past base respectively. The present with the infinitive base forms the present with the past base the perfect. Similarly the past forms the imperfect and pluperfect. These forms are as follows

PRESENT

	Sing		Plur
I am	an	we are	un
thou art	e	you are	e
he is	en	they are	ant

PAST

I was	athān	we were	athūn
thou wast	athē	you were	athē
he was	ath	they were	athant

The plural forms *un, e, athūn, athē*, when used with a pronoun immediately preceding, take the prefix *kh, e g*,

mā khūn	we are
mā khathūn	we were

But this prefix is never used when a noun or adjective immediately precedes

From the simple past participle which has both an active and passive signification are formed two other participles, *viz.*, (1) the active past participle, used of a completed action and only found before a verb in a past tense. This is formed by changing the termination *tha* into *thā*. (2) The present participle used of a continued but not repeated action. This is formed by changing *tha* or *thā* in *thiā*, *thiā* or sometimes *thighā*, *thighā*.

The use of the four participles may be shown as follows

Past	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{daragh, to hold} \\ \text{dābtha held.} \\ \text{dashto, having held} \end{array} \right.$	
Present	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dābthiā} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{dābthighā.} \\ \text{darīn, holding (with intervals), keeping on taking hold} \end{array} \right.$	holding, continuing to hold

FORMATION OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE

The termination is either *tha* or *thā* which is added to the base. *Thā* is the more usual. It is taken by all verbs whose bases end in a vowel. Verbs ending in mutes take *tha* as a rule, with a short vowel inserted after the characteristic, *e g.* *bashkagh* "to give," P P *bashkatha*. When a verb corresponds with a Persian verb in *idan*, a short *i* is sometimes inserted, *e g.*

rasagh, to arrive P P *rasitha* (P *rasidan*)

thrasagh, to fear P P *thursitha* (P *tur-idan*)

When *tha* is used it is always attached to the base without an intervening vowel. This leads frequently to the modification of the characteristic of the base, the changes corresponding closely with those which take place in Persian. In some verbs the vowel of the base is also changed, and others are wholly irregular. Verbs whose characteristic is *n* (a class which includes all causals) take the termination *tha* without any modification of the base.

The most usual changes of characteristic letters are *sh* and *zh* to *kh*, *f* to *p*, *dh* and *z* to *s*. Many verbs in *sh* and *s*, take the termination without modifying the characteristic.

The following list gives the past participles of all the irregular verbs, also most of those which form their past participle by taking *tha* without modification of the base. The verbs beginning with vowels which take the prefixes *b*, *bi* and *kh* in the imperative and aorist are also given.

Infinitive		Past Participle
<i>āragh</i>	to bring	<i>ārtha</i>
<i>āsiyāh</i>	to rise	<i>āstha</i>
<i>ashkharāgh</i>	to hear	<i>ashkharūtha</i>
<i>āgh</i>	to come	<i>ālātha, atka</i>

Infinitive

Past Participle

s agh	to swell	s /ha
shund'agh	to hunger	shundtha
sho /hagh	to wash	shuv'etha
sh astagh	to seed	sh ast'itha
sh amósh-agh	to forget	sh amushtha
shawa-l kagh	to sell	sh awal'itha
khaxhagh	to pull, turn out	khaxhtha
khichagh	to cultivate	khiebttha
khushagh	to kill	khushtha
khafagh	to fall	khay'tha
khavagh	to do	khuv'tha
kiragh	to allow	kishtha
gagh	to copulate	gashtha
gndhagh	to boil	grashtha
girdajh	to return	gartha
giragh	to take	gip'tha
* giragh	to reap	gin'ntha
goragh	to pass	gwas'tha
gashajh	to speak	gwashtha
gal'ijh	to praise	galushtha
gundagh	to see	d'itha
gwifagh	to summon	gwaj'tha
gwaragh	to rain	gwartha
gwafagh	to weave	gwaj'tha'
g zhuagh	to bear abortion	gak'tha
gieshagh	to pay, pick out	gieshtha
lámagh	to touch	lashtha
laghushagh	to slip	laghushtha
lawashagh	to drink	lawashtha
madhajh	to freeze	mashtha
miragh	to die	murtha
miragh	to fight	mirashtha
nuzhagh	} to urinate	mishtha
me zagh		mishtha
mushagh	to suck	mashtha
musl'agh	to rub	mashtha
nigoshagh	to listen	nigoshtha
nundagh	to sit	nishtha
nyadhagh	to post	nyashtha
wanagh	to read	wántha
wapagh	to sleep	waptha

Infinitive		Past Participle
waragh	to eat	wāriha
hushagh	to dry	hushtha

Causale The causal is commonly formed by adding the suffix *ain* to the root, e g.,

tharagh, to return

tharainagh, to cause to return, *i e*, to give back

Oshagh "to stand," and mindagh "to sit," form their causals thus —

oshagh—oshalainagh

mindagh—misharainagh (to lay, spread out)

Some of the verbs given in the above list are causals, the intransitive verb becoming transitive by a change in the radical vowel resembling the Sanskrit *guna* or *vriddhi*, see—

sushagh, soxhagh, thashagh, thāshagh, thuragh, thoragh

Compound Verbs Verbs are compounded with prepositions, with nouns and with other verbs. The most common of those compounded with prepositions will be found under the words *در* or "down," *مان* "in," *در* *dar* "out," and *گون* *gon* "with" in the vocabulary. In verbs which take the prefixes *bi* *b*, and *kh* these are inserted after the prepositions, as and also the negative particles *na* and *ma*, e g.,

phajjā together Aragh to bring

phajja āragh, to recognize

phajjā khārith, he will recognize

phajjā nayāritha, he did not recognize

Compound phrases of a noun and a verb are common. The verb, *khanagh* "to do," *deagh* "to give," *janagh* "to strike," and *giragh* "to take" are most commonly used in this way e g.,

sar giragh, to set out

dem diagh, to send

One verb frequently qualifies another, the two verbs being used in the same tense and person throughout. The active past participle is never used unless followed by another past tense, e g.,

ilagh deagh, to let go

lilan dean I will let go

relitho dātha he let go

il aragh āgh, to come back

tharan kilan, I will come back

thartho alāthraghathān, I had come back

The particles i and ish The *e* particles are appended to verbs and take the place of the pronouns of the 3rd person when not expressed before the verb. The singular form is *i* and the plural *ish*, but in practice they are used almost indiscriminately. They express (1) the agent of the verb in the 3rd person, (2) the object of an action, or the instrument by which it was performed, e g.,

- (1) *kbutka*, did or done
 an kbut/a }
 or } he did
 kbutka i, }
 rataghatkant i, they were going
 jafka ish, they struck
 hecha nestak i, there was none of it (lit. anything it was not)
- (2) *wath gindith i*, he will see himself
 man kharan i I will bring it
 barklas phajya-kharith i every one recognizes him.

Verbal Noun From most verbs a verbal noun of agency can be formed by the suffix *olk bang* added to the base, e g.,

giragh to take, *girolk*, taker, creditor
khushagh, to kill *khushokk*, murderer

ADVERBS

A great part of the Balochi adverbs are more properly adverbial phrases, only a few being original adverbs. Many are nouns in oblique cases, others phrases of several words

(1)—ADVERBS OF TIME

now	<i>ni nin</i>
then	<i>badken an valkita</i>
when ?	<i>khulken</i>
to day	<i>maro hi, mar shi</i>
yes erday	<i>zi</i>
the day before yesterday	<i>phairi</i>
three days ago	<i>phisphairi</i>
last night	<i>doshi</i>
night before last	<i>pharandoshi</i>
to morrow	<i>hangia hanghai</i>
the day after to-morrow	<i>thu ban, ha, phithi rosho</i>
in the evening	<i>begiba</i>

to-morrow evening	binghā begahī nawashu begahī
now a days	ninvalhā, maroshī nawashī
formerly	olī
first, before	pheshī
afterwards	ī hāhā
hitherto	shedh pheshā
henceforward	she lī phā lī, shedh demī
yet, till now, hitherto	dun, dū, dānol, dānikāra
always perpetually	lūro
now and then	} damdame, dūme dūme
at one time and another	
once	yabaro
at once	yabarī
again	agh aghdī aghathīn
then, again	gudā
another time	thūro
at last	aharī
early	ī hagen
at daybreak	rosh tikā

(2) —ADVERBS OF PLACE

a Rest in a place

here	edh, edhī hamedh, hame lī
there	odh, odhā, hamodh, hunodhā
before, in front of	dema
behind	phadhā dīmā, phā dīmā
near	nazī, nazīkh
far	dūr
out	dār
outside	darrī
above	kharghā burzā
below	jāhā sher, būnā
down	er
on, ahead	sarā
where?	bakhū?
on this side	inbara shūnbara
beyond, on that side	ānbarī shūnbara
every where	harhanda
nowhere	thūndī
elsewhere	hizī gurnā
anywhere	hizī gar
in the middle	nyāma

b Direction to or from.

hither	phedh, phedhā, ingo, ingwar
thither	phodh, phodhā, āngo, āngwar, plawāngo
hence	shedh, shedhā, shamedhā, shūngo
thence	shodh, shodhā, shamodhā, shāngo
whither?	thāngo?
whence?	ahklo?
in this direction	in-phalawā
in that direction	an-phalawā
from this direction	'shin-phalawā
from that direction	'shān-phalawā
in every direction	har-phalawā
in what direction?	thān-phalawā?
onwards, upwards	arā
downwards	erā, sheri-phahādhā
from above downwards	arā era
inwards	andarā
outwards	darrā

(3) —ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

much, many	baz
few, little, less	kham
a little	chiklo
very little	khamro
more	gehtar
enough	gwas, bas
a great deal, any amount	khor

(4) —ADVERBS OF MANNER, &c

From most adjectives an adverb of quality or manner may be formed by the suffix *iyā*, the adjective being sometimes slightly modified, e g,

gandagh, bad	gandaghiyā, badly
jowan, good	jowanuyā, well

Other adverbs of manner are

very	sakā, sakighā
together	phayā
quickly	ziken

perhaps	nawán, huzán
why?	pharche
altogether, certainly, doubtless	mundo, he shak
thus	hanchho, hachho
how?	chachho? chon?
in this way	e-ranga, e-r'gá
in that way	ánrangá, ar'ga
every way	harrangá
in what way?	thánranga
never	hechi na, chíni, mundo na

PREPOSITIONS

There are few prepositions, properly speaking, in Balochi, as most of the particles so used follow the noun and would be more correctly called postpositions.

The following are prepositions proper and precede the noun which is governed in the oblique form (ablative or locative)

go	with, together with, in company with
-gwar	with, near, in possession of
pha	on, for, among
man, man	in into
din	into, to, up to
azh, ash, shi	from, than
avr	on, into

From the above, some prepositional phrases are formed, of which the first member precedes, and the last follows the governed noun

go—gon	in company with
go—phajya	together
azh—siwa	except
azh—darrá	without
pha—randá	on the track of
azh—phálawá	away, from
azh—phadhá	behind

The postpositions do not put the noun governed in an oblique tense in the singular. The force is often that of the genitive, which has no distinct form in the singular, but as might be expected the genitive plural is often used. Pronouns also take the genitive in the singular.

on	sarí
on, upon	chíklá
towards	nemghá, neghá, phalawá
on account of	sáingá
along with	phajya
in	nyámá, nyínwán
out of	darra
near	khund, gwará
before, in front of	demá
behind, after	phadhá
before (in time)	pheshá
over	sará, khargha
under	buná
beyond	'shánbará
on this side of	'shunbara
for, on account of	phar
in the presence of	rúbarú
in, in the middle of	láfá
like	ḡaulá, wajh

Examples

khoh buná	under the hill
khoháni sara	on the hills
go wakhí sardara	with his own chief
drogh pha imáná khatšen	falsehood is a blot upon honour
dast jant avr barziyá	she puts her hand into the bag
eshuyá phadhá	after this
thai rangá	on your account
bozhí láfa	in the boat

CONJUNCTIONS

also too	di
both, and	di di
and, then	gudá
and (copulative between nouns)	o
when	vaḡḡta-kí
whenever	an-vaḡḡta-kí, har vaḡḡta kí, har vela kí
wherever	har handa kí, handa kí

whithersoever	har phal'wa kī
if	kī
that	hī
but	lekūn (rare)
or	kī, hai
either, or	hai, hai
neither, nor	nī, na
not	na
, (with imperatives)	mī
else, otherwise	nī
lest	cho mā vī kī
because, in order that	hawe-angá kī
although	agharehī (rare)
until	dūn kī
as, like as	chōn kī, chachhōn kī

INTERJECTIONS

yes	han !
yes, certainly	halo !
no	nī, nannī
see there	gūnā
behold	marvehi
yes, sir	wazbā !
my lord	wazhā mānī, sain !
welcome !	biya durr sh aḷāte, biyāḷā u
all's well	mahairū
well done	wāh
bismī llāh	in God's name
salām alaik, alaik salām	greetings between Muslims
phrr	hie !
O	hallo

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A	Ar	Arabic	Poet.	Poetical
P		Persian	Adj	Adjective
Panj		Panjabi	Adv	Adverb
P P	.	Past Participle	Prep	Preposition.
S		Substantive	Br	Brail or
Si		Sindhi	M	Masculine
Skr		Sanskrit	F	Feminine
V		Verb	Of	Compound
			H	Hindi

Note—The Arabic letters ع ق ط م ص ح are not used in this vocabulary having no distinct pronunciation. They are represented by 3 ك ب ر م and 1 when they occur in borrowed words.

VOCABULARY.



I I

(Words beginning with vowels)

- آب Ab, P (metaphorically) honour, dignity Not used in the meaning water (Ab er kanagh) to disgrace
- ابا Abbá, A Br father, papa (Used by children)
- أبا Ubbá, S₁ north
- آبتر Abtar, hyāna, (P kaftar)
- آبریشم Abresham, P silk
- ابناح Abnáāh, P honourable, worthy
- آبهار Ubbár, S₁ raising (Poet in the phrase 'uchál ubhár' lowering and raising)
- آپتیا Aptiya. Only in the phrase 'yak áptiyá' among themselves
- آپورس Apúrs, (P ávrán, árus) the Juniper tree (*Juniperus excelsa*)
- آپهان Aphán, a leather bag for flour
- آپهرع Aḡhragh, p p ápharta, (S₁ apharjnu) to swell
- آث Ath, was 3rd pers singular of past indef of the verb to be The complete tense is athán athai ath athun, athéi, athant or athan
- آچال Uchal S See Ubhar
- آچا Achá, (S₁ achho) clean
- آحام Ajám, (P anjām) settlement, arrangement
- آحب Ajab, (A عجب) wonderful. Ajab rang, beautiful, puri le coloured
- آحرا Alhírš, A utterly, extremely

آداب Adab, A good manners

آدات Adat,

آدوات Adawat, } Si Panj, Sun hy.

آدغ Adagh, v, to pitch a tent, encamp

آدین Aden,

آینه Azin, } a mirror

آد Ad, bi a masonry watercourse

آد دینع Ad deagh, v, to lean

آد آد, bi Br brother (familiarly).

آذرغ Udragh, (Si uđınu,) to fly

آذرعی Udolıı, Si a white ant

آدقی Adqı, S Br sister (familiarly)

آرام Aram, P rest

آرث Arth (P árad) flour

آرد Urd, an army (P urdu)

آرزان Arzán, adj P cheap

آرشی Arşı, adj Si idle

آرغ Aragh, p p artha, imp bi ár, fat kharán '(P ávardan, bi ár) to bring Kárá aragh, to use Phıy, i aragh, to recognize Gır aragh, to remember

آرمان Armán, pty P

آروح Arokh, bringer Verbal noun from aragh

آریخ Arikh, gums

آراب دینع Azab-deagh A Bi to offend

آزاد Azád, free P

آزبوح Izboht, the ajwain seed

آزمن Azmın

آزمن Azhmán, } the sky (P astmán)

آزمایع Azmaıyagh, to examine P

آزمون Azmúta, examination

آز Azh, from (P az Pázınd ezh)

آزگ Azhgızh, flint and steel (Cf P azghash)

آزمن Azhman See Azmán

اژورک izhwark }
 اژرک izhrak, } (Br shark) *Rhazya stricta*
 اژبگ izbg }

آس ás, fire (P álish)

آس رخ ás rokh, a platform erected where funeral ceremonies have been performed

آس كهو ás-khob, flint (lit firestone).

آسان ásán easy P

اسب asp, horse (The generic term) P

آسپست usput, lucerne grass

آسپهك isphulk, the spleen Br

استا astá	{ was }	{ Parts of the defective verb to be, to exist
استاث astath,		
استن asten	{ is are }	{ (P hastan Sk As)
استانت astant,		

استار astár, star (P astára)

استاره istaragh razor

آستع astagh, slowly (P álista)

استور istur, coarse thick.

آستین ástin, sleeve P

آستین istin, a light cloud, cirrus

آسر asr (ا. ثر), my reason

آسر asur, dawn morning twilight S

آسر ásur (ا. سر) mercy

آسرار israr, mystery, secret. A

آسروك ásrokh, the third day of mourning \ a platform erected to commemorate it

آسغ asagh, pp ástha fut khávin, imp bids to rise \ aan, ris ng Rash ásan asurra

آسك ásk a deer (f) (P alu)

آسك مهك ásk mal ák, a kind of fly

آسل asul (ا. سل) original

آسل ásul from the first \ ásul gannooh a born idiot

آس ásin, iron. (Cf P akan)

- اشا ashá, a eight o'clock in the evening
 اش ash, from (P. ar)
 اش كوا ash kuh, whence?
 اش مودا ash modá (for ash lamodhá), thence
 اش ميدا ash medhá (for ash hame há), hence
 اشدي ash'dí, a quickness (P. sh'dí)
 اشكع ashkanagh, p.p. ashkusha, imp. bi ashkun, to hear,
 listen Compounded of ash kanagh (Ash = sh
 aru)
 اشقهر ashtha, p.p. of shagh q. v.
 اشتع ash'tagh See اشتع ashtagh
 اغ agh, adv. conj. again, then.
 اع agh, p.p. áshtha, imp. biyá, fut. khán, (P. ámadan, liya),
 to come
 phiedh ághen, } is coming
 mana ághen, }
 er-ágh, to come down
 dar ágh, come out
 mán ágh, be applied, sust. hit
 l'hidh ágh, rise
 dast ágh, get, come to hand
 kar ágh, be of use
 اعاشي ágh'íshí, warning (P. ághah)
 اعدي ághdi, again Also اع agh q. v.
 اعر aghar, if (P. agar)
 اعرج ag'arehi, although (rare)
 اعل aghl (a عقل), intellect
 اعما aghmá, effort, endeavour
 آب áf, water (P. ab, Z. áfa)
 آب آرج }
 آب آبی } water bearer
 آب آبی }
 آب سنج áf biagh, to melt, thaw
 آب داری áf dari, irrigation
 آب دینار áf-dengh, to irrigate

- امرا imar, he, this man, this. For in marl.
 أَمَر umar, ago. (Ar. عمر).
 أَمُر ámur, slowly.
 امسرو amsaró, equal in age or otherwise.
 امل amul, mistress (see ambul)
 امسون amsodh, grief. (Cf P. afsos).
 اعنام annám, namesake. (P. hamnám.)
 امير amir, chief.
 آن an, dem. pro. that, he.
 آنهي anhi. } Genitive of an.
 آنهيا anhiyá }
 آنهيار anhiyár. Objective and dative of an
 آبَر anbar, } beyond, on that side
 آبَرِ anbarí, }
 اِبار inbarí, on this side.
 انجير anjír, s fig; kholí anjír, wild fig P. see *kinjir*.
 اندرا andará, adv. inside.
 آندما ándemá, adv. thither, that side
 إندما indemá, adv. hither, this side
 انصاف insáf, s. justice (A. انصاف.)
 انزي anzi, s a tear. P.
 آنكتَر anktír, } so much, as much as that (P. anqadr.)
 آنكار ankar, }
 انكارا ángará, Tuesday. Si.
 انگي angne, innumerable Si.
 آنكو ángo, thither, in that direction
 انكو ingo, hither, in this direction.
 اِماچہ annámcha, an ammunition pouch See *hamlácha*
 اَمَر ámar, he, that man, that (For an marl)
 اَوُو ánú, egg Si
 اِبالا unbálí, hot weather Si
 انيشاغ anishagh, s (P anúsha), forehead; fate, fortune.
 اَوَار áwár, spoil, plunder.

- آوار āwār, mixed P *Kwār biagh*, to mix with join
 آواز āwāz voice P
 آباسی obāsī yawn
 اوبار obl ar, east S₁
 اوتک otak, s a halt, otak kharagh to halt, encamp
 اوتھر othar, s a dust storm
 اوتھ }
 اوتھ } a tank
 اوتھ }
 اوتھ }
 اوجاڻو ojaḡ'o awake S₁
 اوجری ojri, stomach S₁ Panj See saghindān
 آبداری ābdārī, s irrigation
 ابر avr, on upon into (Pāzand awar, on, over)
 ادا odhā adv there
 اوزار auzar tool
 اوی iwazī revengo, substitute (A عوسی)
 اوارزا awarza pleasing agreeable
 اوشع oshtagh v p p oshatāka imp bosht, to stand, stay (P
 istādan)
 اوشلاندع osh talanagh Causal of oshtagh, to post set up
 اگل ogal chewing the cud (S₁ Ogār)
 اولā olā adv formerly (From A. اول)
 اولک olak beasts of burden (? Turkish wulagh)
 اوله olah west S₁
 اولی oli adj former
 اوندو ondo overturned S₁ Ondo kharagh to upset
 آرهسان آرهسان khṛta a puzzle
 اوهی ohī }
 اوبیل obil } flame
 اوبر aver late S₁
 آ آh in ah' alas!
 اهار ahār the hot weather the month ʿārah (S₁ Panj Al ar)
 احسان ahsan mankind (A ahsan)
 آشانجagh āshanjagh, a sash kamarband P

ایب e or í, prep, this.

ایرگا er'gá, }
ایرنگا erangá, } in this way.

ایند edh, }
ایندا edhá, } adv. here. (Cf. Zend aítadha)

ایر er, adv. down, below. شیر sh'ér, from below. (Cf. P. zer, below.)

ایرغ er-ágh, to come down.

ایرورغ er-baragh, to swallow.

ایرجدج er-janagh, to cast down, abase

ایرشف er-shafagh, to go down, set (of the sun). پ پ er-shutá

ایروغ er-ravagh, to go down.

ایرشف er-shaf, s. going down Rosh.er-shaf, sunset

ایرکبهج er-khafagh, v. to descend, alight.

ایرکبهج er-khanagh, v. to lay down, place

ایرگوات er-gwáth, the lee-side; er-gwáthá, to lee-ward.

ایرنلدغ er-nindagh, v. to sit down

ایش eeb, this (Cf. Zend aesha)

ایمان ímán, honour.

ایس ín, pron this

ایو aiv, spot, bolt (A. عیب)

ایوکها ewakhá, alone (Panj bekwá.)

ب B.

بادشاه bádsháh, king P.

بار bár, s. burden, load P

bár bandagh, to load

bár er-khanagh, to unload

بارغ báragh, adj. fine, thin, lean (P bárík)

بارو bíro, } turn S.

بارے báre, }

بارتھ bártih, 3rd pers sing fut of baragh

بار *bar*, many, much
bāzen wajhā, of many sorts
bāzen baran, often
bāzen rangū, many coloured

بازار *bazar*, bazaar P

بازو *bazu*, limb P

بازیگر *bazigar*, juggler

باسع *basagh*, v to low (of cattle)

باغ *bagh*, s a garden P

باع *bagh*, v p p *banthā* بئثا, to be killed

باعار *bāghār*, s a lizard

باقی *baqi*, adj remaining A

بال *bāl*, s flight

bal giragh, to fly, take flight

bāl deagh, to let fly

بالاد *bālād*, figure, shape, form

بالادیا *bālādhiyā*, adv from below, upwards

بالع *bālagh*, of ago A

باندی *bāndi*, s a hostage

بانگ *bāng*, a voice, sound, cock crow P

بانگا *bāngā*, } s the morning *Bangawa*, in the morning

بانگو *bāngo*, } to morrow *The banga*, the day after to morrow

بانگوہا *bāngohā* in the early morning

باندن *bandan*, a rough table

بانت *bānt*, refugee

بانتی *bānti* shelter refuge

باعر *bāhir*, s a herd of donkeys

باہر *bāhrav*, s male calves

بہا *bai hā*, scurf Si *bapho*

بست *but*, self, one-self (Si *butu* the body)

بتار *bitār*, the two stars (forming the tail of *Ursa major*)

بتیر *batir*, better, very good (P *bhitir*)

بہلو *batblo*, wooden mortar

بٹیر *batara*, quail Si.

بیج bij sevl Panj

بچه bachh, son P

بخت bakhṭ, fortune. P

بخت والا bakhṭwālā, fortunate, generous, (used in addressing
superiors)

بختا bakhṭa, p p of bukhagḥ q v

بشمیل baṣhmīl, velvet (P mālīmāl)

بد bad, bad (only in Persian compounds)

بددحو bad kh ḥ, ill natured.

بددرا bad duḥ, curse

بدشکل bad shakl, ugly.

بدرا badragḥ, an escort.

بدی badī, enmity P

بدغ budagḥ v p p بدغته budagṭha, to drown be flooded
(Si budanu)

بد badī, a. enemy Generally in the plural بدو badhān

بدل badhal s a debt

بر bar a time a season P

ya-baro, once

thī baro, again Bāzen barān, often

بر bar, s fruit

بر bar, s a desert A

براک birāṣṭh s brother Birā manī, my brother

براج barāḥ s coarse grass found in the lower Salaman Hills

برادر baradhar s brother (poet) P

برادری baradharī, s brotherhood

برادرخت birāz akṭ s a neijew, (brother s son) P biradurzāda

برادر barawar, adj equal.

بردست bardast s shoulder blade (used in augury)

برر burz,

برا burza

برع burzagḥ,

برزاتبر burzatbir, adj very lofty, higher or highest Comp. of
burz

برى burzi, s a bag

برع baragh, v p p burtha بربث to carry away bear off, remove

P burdan

Er baragh, to swallow

Dar heragh, to defend, save

برع buragh, v p p burtha برتھ to cut P buridan

برقه burqa s a veil A

برنج birinj s husked rice P

برو baro

} 2nd pers sing and plural Imperative of ravagh,
بروشت baroeth, } go go ye P buru Skr bhru

بروتھ baroth, s moustaches (Cf Pashito bret)

برسغ bresagh, v pp brestha برسته to spin.

برى buzi, s a spring

بر baz adj thick, coarse

بر buz s a goat P

باشام bashám, the rains, the month of Sáwan

باشك bashk, s a horse s mane

باشك bishkagh v p p bashkafha to give P bakhshidan

باشك bushkagh v p p bakhtha to discharge a gun

بغا baghá s coward runaway

بغل baghl, s in the phrase baghl garagh to embrace Ar

بغیر baghair except, without. Ar

بکچی bukchí horse s mane

بکال bakkal, a Hindu, a trader Ar بعال

بکبو bakbu where?

بگ bag a herd of camels Panj bag Si vagu

دل bil imperative of ilagh Bil da! let go!

دل bal spear

دل billá s medal

بالرو balru infant

بالگو balgo dirt

بالوغت balughat, puberty Ar

بلی billi, cat Hindi, Si, Panj

بى ban, exposed surface of a stratum of rock, sandstone

بى bun, root, bottom P

بنا bun, below, at the bottom

بند band, an embankment P

بندار bundar, the buttocks Sl. bundaru

بندع bandagh, v p p bas'ha, to tie, bind P bastan.

Saren bandagh, to help

Drogh bandagh, to lie

بندک bandik, thread

بنع bunagh, baggage

بنو banu, an embankment round a field Sl. bano

بنی binni, a donkey's pack saddle

بنیاد bunyad, foundation P

بو bo, s smell. P

Gand bo stink

Náz bo, pleasant smell

بوت bot, vermin

بوتع butagh, v p p butatha, to close (the eyes)

بورع buragh, bracelet

بوخته bozhta, p p of bozhagh q v

بود bodh, a small tree producing Gugal gum, *Balsamodendron mukul*

بور bor, chestnut (of a horse) poetically a mare, horse Si
boru

بور bur, a bud

بورچی borchi, a cook Turkish

بور boz, the Gugal tree also the drug obtained from it, *Balsamodendron mukul* See bodh

بور buz wild, savage

بورع bozhagh, p p bozhta, to open, untie (Cf pazand, bozheshin, release)

- بوڑھي bozhi, a boat A
 بوع bogh, a joint in wood
 بوب bauf, a pillow, mattress
 بوك bokagh, (1) to bleat as a goat, (2) to be proud, frisky
 بولک bolak, a tribe
 بولي buli, bee-stings
 بولي boli, speech
 بوھاري bohari, sweeping S: buhári
 بوھتار bohtár, a host, entertainer
 بوھري bohari, in front
 بوھل bohal, a barren, salt mountain
 بوھرا bohra, a vault, cellar
 بھا bhá, s price S: babá bha giragh, to buy
 بھا bahá, v the River Indus
 بھادر bahádúkur, brave, a hero
 بھاغيا bhágyá, rich, well off S: bhagyó
 بھان bibán, a filly
 بھانڈا bhándá, a fold, enclosure, pen S: bhándó
 بھاي bahai, sale
 بھت bhit, a wall S:
 بھتي bhatti, a kiln S:
 بھر bahar, a share P Bahar khanagh, to deal divide
 بھركھا baharkhá, the month of Chait P babár
 بھرع bhuragh, p p bhuríha, to be crashed, burst S: bburanu
 بھشت biisht, heaven P
 بھولو bholu, monkey S:
 بھورنھ bhorenagh, v to break burst (transitive) Causal of
 bburagh
 Chham bhorenagh, to wink
 Khond bhorenagh, to kneel
 بھندي bbedi, s the ankle S: bhedí
 بھو be, pr without P

- ے ایمان be-īmān, faithless
 ے ادب be adab, rude
 ے آرام be ārām, uneasy
 ے انصاف be insaf, unjust
 ے اکل be akul, senseless
 ے اکلی be akul: senselessness
 ے پھن be phadh, a snake, (hi without feet)
 ے دہان be-dihan, thoughtless
 ے سداتی be sadati, useless.
 ے سبک be sak, weak
 ے شک be shak, doubtless
 ے شمار be shumār, innumerable
 ے فہم be-fahmā unintelligible
 ے کار be kar, unoccupied
 ے گناہ be-gunāh innocent
 ے مہار be mīyār, } shameless
 ے ہما be hayā, }
 ے وس be was, helpless.
 ہی hai. Imperative.
 ہی bī, } 3rd pers sing fut
 ہی bīh, } and subjunctive } of biagh Cf Pashto vi
 ہی bīha Past Part
 ہر hair, revenge Bair giragh, to take revenge
 ہری bauri revenge enmity
 ہرانی berani, harm damage
 ہر کھنچ ber khanagh to surround encompass
 ہر دینچ bero deagh to turn back
 ہری beri a boat Si
 ہیکہ begah s evening Begahs in the evening P.
 ہیل bilau s. the small intestines
 ہیل bel, (1) a friend (2) a hoe Si
 ہنچ benagh, s honey Benagh mahusk a bee (Cf P angubīn)
 Pashto gabuna

بىنگ bing, dog Bing, the Dog, : z, the middle star of the three forming the tail of *Ursa Major* See under Gu ránd. Bing mahisk, a horsefly

بيوان bewán, wilderness P bayabán

بيوح biołł, possible Biołł-nen, impossible Noun of agency from biagh

بيغ biagh v to be, become, p p biłh

Biagh ravagh, p p biłho sbułha, to become, to suffice

P. پ

پاتار pátar, a hole dug for roasting meat over

پارا párá, hog deer S

پارت párat, charge, entrusting, confidence S

پاره pára, quicksilver S

پاد pád, root S

پاسا pásná, a night attack

پاك pák, clean P

پاكرا pákra, camel's riding saddle S pákhro

پالو pálo, frost P

پالينغ pálenagh, to strain, sift, winnow

پاليجالي pánjáli, yoke (of oxen) S panj

پايند páinú, lower, eastern P

پت pat, s silk S

پت pat, s confidence, trust

پت pat s a bare plain S

پتافا patáfá, in the heat of the sun

پتل patal, brass S

پتنگ patang, s a moth

پتاكه patákh, oath S

پچل pachul, curtain or side walls of a Baloch hut

پخت pulht, s the Bhán tree (*Populus Euphratica*) See phulht

پړاډې paradjav, s } echo Si parlân
پړا parlâ, s }

پړوتا parutâ, adj stale

پزادغ pazâdagh, s a step son, (husband s son)

پشاښک pashîng, s a wild man, savage, idiot

پشي pashî, s a berry

پکار pakar, adj necessary.

پالڼ palân, camel pack saddle Pany

پلوتا palutâ, curse

پليټغ palithagh, s (p falita) The slow match of a matchlock

پندغ pindagh, to heg Si pinagu

پندوڅ pundoûh, beggar Noun of agency from pindagh

پنور panwar, (also much panwar), the Pleiades

پور por, s a flood

پورغ puragh, v to hurry Si pûranu

پوریاڼ poriyâh, wages. Si porhyo

پوست post, s. poppy Post dōdâ, poppy heads

پوش پoshagh, to dress P

پوشنغ poshenagh, to clothe (Causal of poshagh)

پوگوڅ pogokh, the gullet

پوه poh understanding (Pashto poh)

پوه کښ پوه khanagh, v to explain

پوه ښه پوه blagh, v to understand.

په پha, prep on, upon, among P ba Pashto pah Pâra pa
Pha wâhan, among themselves

په د phâdh, s foot, leg Demi phâdh, forefoot

Be phâdh footless, a snake

P par Z padha Skr pâda

په د اځ phâdh agh, to arise

په د هشت phadh phusht, inatop

په د گراړ phadh guzâr, shoes

په د ځ په pha ik muchh, ankle

په د مړدان phâdh murdân, toe

- بهادرانج phádāh murdānagh, toes
 بهادناي phādāh nāli, shin
 بهادی phādāh, ring worn on a woman's toe
 بهادع phādāhagh, wheel
 بهار phār, leisure
 بهارت pharat, charge See *pārat* S.
 بهاربع phārphugh, a tree (*Tecoma undulata*)
 بهاری phārī, last year P *pār sāl*
 بهاربر phārez temperate P *parhaz safe*
 بهاش phāsh hare, phash phādāh barefoot
 بهاش phāshān the male mārālhor P *pūzan*
 بهاع phāgh turban Met the succession to a chieftainship S. *pag*
 بهارد phārdah, fifteen P
 بهارو phāho, lancing a noose S.
 بهارو phāhar, lances, lights Panj S. *phūhuru*
 بهتا phūh lair .
 بهتکی phūhki, alum S.
 بهت phūh prickly leaf
 بهتور phūtur, original genuine, thorough
 بهتو phūtagh to turn sour S. *phūtanu*
 بهتک phūtal, short, stunted, a dwarf
 بهتوک phatrick, a bush (*Grewia populifolia*)
 بهت phūth father P *pidar kahl jāl*
 بهتبهتور phūth phūru forefathers
 بهتی phūti other another (In *kahl*)
 بهت phūlāt See *phūlāt* (*Populus euphratica*)
 بهتی phūti } with in company with.
 بهتی phūti }
 بهتار phajja aragh to recognize
 بهتو phāto jockey
 بهتو phātagh v pp. phādīshā to run
 بهتو phādīshā a iv behind.

پهډا phadhá, afterwards.

پهډي phadhí, hinder, coming after.

پهه phar, prep for, on account of.

پهه phar, a wing, feather P. par.

پهه phur, full. P. pur.

پهه pahrá, watch, guard

پهه phuráf, a young female camel up to 3 years old

پهه pharámagh, to deceive, deceit.

پهه pahráwan, long coat Si.

پهه phráh, broad. P. farálá

پهه phráhádá, } breadth

پهه phráhí, }

پهه pharchhe, why? on what account?

پهه phurz, tinder Si. purdu

پهه phurishtagh, an angel. P. firishta

پهه phrusbagh, p p phrusbtha, to break, burst (intr)

Cf. P. fursúdan.

پهه pharmán, command P. farmán.

پهه phuru, a moth

پهه phurí, a mosquito or sand-fly

پهه phroh, grey.

پهه phurí, a drop Si.

پهه phroh, a plant, (*Sagaretia Thecans* f).

پهه phurenagh, v p p phurentha, to throw, cast Cf. P. pará

nídan, to cause to fly

پهه phur, ashes

پهه phizádagh, step-son, (husband's son)

پهه phazhm, wool P. pashm

پهه phas, a sheep or goat Pashto psah

پهه phaso, answer Pahl. pisukho

پهه phisphairí, two days before yesterday P. pas + phairí q v

پهه phusagh, a son P. psar

پهه phusht, the back P. pusht

- بهشتی phushti, a chaddar or sheet for wearing
 پاشع phashagh, v p p phakkí, to cook. P pazídan and
 •H pákká
 پوشك phushk, a woman's garment, boddice
 پها phakká, (1) ripe, cooked, (2) a boil H pákká
 پهي phakki, anything reduced to powder, and taken down at a
 gulp with water
 پهرغ phagaragh, to melt, thaw
 پهگين phagen, early in the morning. P pagah, dawn
 پهل phul, a flower Sı Panj.
 پهل pul, a bridge P pul
 پهلأت phulát, steel P púlád
 پهلغ phullagh, to rob, plunder, p p phullísha Sı phurinu
 پهلگند phulkand, sugar.
 پهلو phalo, direction, way, side Sı palau, edge, border
 Pashto, ditto
 پهلوا phalwá, in a direction
 پهلوه phuloh, nose ring Sı bulo
 پهلي phalli, section of a tribe
 پهلي pahli, rib P pahlu
 پهلي phulli, the cap of a gun
 پهلغ phalítagh, match of a matchlock P pahita or lalita
 پهلوت phalit, uncle's P pahd or paliz
 پهللي phambli, eyelash. Sı pambini
 پهناك pahnák, side, direction
 پهناك pahnák, flank
 پهانج phanch fire P panj
 پهانك phanjak, one fifth (The share of plunder due to a chief)
 پهانج phanjá, fifty P panjah
 پهانول pahawál shepherd
 پهني phuni, calf of leg Panj
 پهانر phaner, curds, cheese. P panir
 پهانرچ phanerich, recount

- په‌واد phawad, a mountain, a peak
 په‌په‌په‌ phupph, paternal aunt S: H
 په‌د phodh } there, thither
 په‌دوان phodhan }
 په‌دوان دېمي phodhan dem, the common white bindweed
 په‌د phor, a pipe made of clay, or a leaf of *Phorbol*, *Cham crops*
richiana, twisted spirally
 په‌وست phost, poppy P post
 په‌وع phogh, s chaff. (Cf P púl)
 په‌وک phog, s a bush *Calligonum polygonoides* S: puuj
 په‌وگرې phogri, s a goat given as wages to a goatherd
 په‌ول phol, s search, enquiry, demand S:
 په‌ول په‌ول phol phur, s questioning S: P
 په‌ول که‌ع phol khanagh, v to ask, demand
 په‌ولع pholagh, v to search for S: pholanu
 په‌ولوح phololh v one who demands a robber
 په‌ولر phonz s nose (Cf Pashto, parali Brahui, hmas)
 په‌د‌ارغ phedharagh, v p p phedashita to show
 په‌د phidh, s heel
 په‌د phe th, } here, hither
 په‌دوان phedhan, }
 په‌د‌اع phe thagh visible P paida
 په‌د‌اعس phedharagh is coming See dgh
 په‌د‌ع phidhagh a plant A small species of *Lupinus* found in
 the southern Sulaiman hills
 په‌ر phir s an old man phirand an old woman, a j old
 P ir
 په‌ر phir s the jil tree *Salvadora oleoides* S:
 په‌ر‌ارې phurara adv the year before last P irar al
 په‌ر‌ك phuruk, s grandfather
 په‌رى phur s old age
 په‌رى phur adv the day before yesterday P pan roz.
 په‌د phisagh } a small plant See په‌د
 په‌د phidhagh, }

- پېدش *plush*, the dwarf palm, *Okamærops ritchiana*
 پېدش *plesh*, first, before P *peh*
 پېدشی *pheshi* adj former, first
 پېدشا *pheshu*, formerly, first, *pheshá*, bundanagh, to forestall
 پېدش *plugh*, fat, grease P *puh*
 پېدش *phufal*, a hush, *Daphne mucronata*
 پېدش *phul*, complete, full perfect
 پېدش *phamiz*, onion P *piy iz*
 پېدش *pheshagh*, to thrust, to enter forcibly S *pehanu*
 پېدش *plehi*, a scaffold (for watching crops) S
 پېدش *piyá thagh*, a footman P *piyadi*
 پېدش *puthar*, a short grass found on the Sulaiman hills, growing
 between the coarse tufts or gasht
 پېدش *pech*, a screw P
 پېدش *puadáish*, produce P
 پېدش *paigham*, a message P

ت T.

- تابدار *tābidār*, obedient A P
 تابورع *tāburagh*, v p p *tapburishā* to stunble S *thāburjan*
 تاج *taj*, a cock's comb
 تار *tār*, wire H
 تار *tar*, clippings of hands S *tar*
 تاریم *tārim*, reverence A
 تاس *tās*, cup (Rare)
 تالک *tak kharfagh* to flinch shy (of a horse)
 تالبالا *tālbalā*, putting off postponement S *tilo*
 تال *tāl*, a push *Talan deagh* to push
 تالو *talo* the palate S *tāru*
 تال *tāb*, odd (in numbers as opposed to even)
 تاله *taha*, inside
 تالاه *tālah*, true, right correct

تبیات tabiyat, temper A

تپال tapál, post S tapál

تراته tráth, a plant (called *mair* in the Deraját), *Anabasis multiflora*

تران tran, counsel

ترنه tirtha, mad

ترش trush harsh, sour P tursh

ترع taragh, v p p tarathā, to swim S taranu

ترک tarlagh, p p tarkathā to cackle

ترد trund, cruel, fierce, passionate

ترهان tarhān, a young camel

تری tri an aunt (paternal) Panj Skr stri, woman

تری راحتہ trī rahāt, a woman (paternal aunt's word)

ترر trer, dew S

ترت trt, s bread steeped in milk or soup

تشد tushna s frog

تغار taghar, a small watercourse on low hills

تک tak

تک کھج tap-khagh } See ták and ták khagh

تک tikká, swift, sharp S

تل tal, mole

تلب talib par A

تلع talagh v to fry S taranu

تلی till palm of hand sole of foot Panj tari

تاماکو tamáku tobacco

تامبلا tambela stable A

تھو tumho a plant *Orotalaria Burhia*

تند tund, mumed S tudo

تندک tankh narrow P tang

تندک tankh, a pass through a defile P

تنگ tang girth of a horse P

تنگ دینع tung-deagh, to drink up

تنگ tung, a hole See tong

تنگ tangagh to lang S tanganu

- نوار tawar, voice, call, speech S_i
 تاول tawán, a vessel for baking bread P tábí
 تاول tawán, battle, fight (poet)
 توبا tobá a spring Panj
 توب top, a cap S_i topu
 • توتا totá, parrot P
 توح tołh, a valley between two parallel ridges, a path through
 ditto
 توح taułh, voice, speech, taułh tauár, conversation
 توز tauzh, adj bitter, brackish
 توز tauzh, s a bush, *Saladora Persica*
 توسع tosiğh, v See thosiğh
 توسيع tosenagh, v Causal of tosiğh
 توف tof, cannon P T top
 توبك túfak, gun, matchlock P tufang
 توكل tawakkul dependence, confidence A.
 تونگ tong, hole See tong
 تهاج tháłh, leaf
 تهار thár dark P tár
 تهاب tháf, heat P táb
 تهاب tháf, waterless (P tah, low and áb, water?)
 تهاج tháfığh oven P tábah
 تهاش thashagh, p p thaláthı, to gallop a horse P talátan,
 táz
 تهاشي thashı, s gallopping Galagh thashı, horse racing
 تهاله thála s a company
 تهاں thán, which? thángo whither? thán rangá how?
 تهاں thán, s a pack saddle
 تهاوان thánwán s damage
 تهب thap, wound
 تهر thar, moist P tar
 تهرس thurs } fear P turs
 thars,
 تهرس thursagh, v p p thursılha, to fear P tursıdan

- تهرسوخ *thursokh*, a cower! Verbl no in from *thursagh*
 تهرسبدع *thursunagh* Causal of *thursagh*, to frighten
 تهرغ *tharagh*, to return, p p *thartha*, *tharagh agh*, to come back
 تهرنگل *throngal*, hail
 تهرنع *tharunagh* Causal of *tharagh*, to give back, send back
 تهرسي *thusi*, a small bird
 تهرع *thasagh*, v i j *thartha*, to faint, to go out (of a lamp)
 تهرش *thash*, an aize P *tash*
 تهرشع *thashagh*, v p p *thartha*, to run, gallop Zand *tach*
 تهرعار شور *thagh irshoz*, a plant
 تهررد *tharhard*, matting made of the leaves of the *Yfish*, (*Chamaerops Ritchiana*) Cf *Pashbo tghar*, carpet
 تهرف *fuver*, heat P *tip*
 تهرير *tharir*, an are P *tabar*
 تهرع *tharagh*, to become hot
 تهرل *thal*, a valley, an alluvial plain surrounded by hills
 تهرل *thul*, a fort
 تهرلنگ *tal ling*, face of an exposed rock-stratum
 تهرلنع *tharagh*, v to stammer
 تهرلسك *tahli-lik*, broken edge of an exposed rock stratum
 تهرم *tham* ambush S
 Tham bagh, to lie in wait
 تهرمت *tuhmat*, slander A
 تهرس *thun* thirst
 تهرنع *tharakh* thin fine
 تهرنگو *thango* gold P *tanka*, *tanga*.
 تهرني *thuni*, thirsty
 تهر *thau*, { thou 2nd pers pronoun sing noun P tu Pash
 تهر *tha*, { to, tah
 تهررا *thora*, quarter (in fighting) S
 تهرسوخ *thoragh*, v p p *thosta* (causal of *thursagh*) to extinguish,
 put out
 تهرلج *tholagh* jackal

- ترڪه trakaḡh, to burst (used of boils)
 تروردار troredār, a firelock
 تلو tulu, a bell
 تندبي tindaḡi, firefly S₁
 توبي tobi, dive See tubi
 Tobi deaḡh, to dive.
 توبو topu, hat S₁ topu
 توند tond, turban, *met* a great mao
 تونگ tong, a hole S₁ tungu
 تهاهع thahuaḡh, to make, construct S₁ thahinu
 تهيژ thej, a mountain peak. Panj
 تهيڻهل thiṭhal, female ravine deer
 تهيلاج thilagḡh, eyeball
 تيتوبا tituna, the bulbul
 تيتيهر titihar, the sand piper, *Tringa goen*¹¹⁰

ج J.

- جابه jābali, quiver
 جار jāḡ, net S₁ jāru
 جار jāḡ, twins S₁ jāro
 جاسوس jasus, spy A
 جاع jagḡ, v p p jāuḡh, to chew
 جاگرو jagru, watch S₁ jagu
 Jāgru daragḡh, to keep watch
 جام jāḡ, chief S₁
 جان jan, body P jān life
 jan jebbo body armour
 jān shodḡagḡh to bathe.
 jān khaḡagḡh to dress
 جانگوه jāngoh arms and armour when girt on the body
 جانوار jānwar, domestic animals P
 جامل jalul, lower, east See jahl
 جائزو jā'izu, promise, engagement A. jāiz.

جٲ jat, camel driver Sٲ

جٲٲٲ jathir millstone Sٲ jandru

جٲٲٲ jathir p p of janagh

جٲٲٲ jult, scabbard of a sword

جٲٲٲ jult, adj even (in numbers, as opposed to odd) Pashto
jult

جٲ jar, clothes, dress

جٲٲٲ jarida, a poor man pauper

جٲٲ juzagh, to go, move

gama juzagh, to walk (of a horse)

جٲٲٲ juzokh Verbal noun from juzagh, moving, the pulse

جٲٲ jist zinc P

جٲٲٲ jighdal s a Jat

جٲٲٲ jighdali s the language of the Jats viz, Panjabi or Sindhi

جٲٲ jighar, liver P jigar

جٲٲ jift, a pair

جٲٲ julah, } an attack Sٲ julah

جٲٲ julob }

جٲٲ julgir, a crowd.

جٲ juma Friday Ar jumab

جٲٲٲ jamará everlastingly Sٲ jamár

جٲٲ jumb moving, shaking

جٲٲ jumla collection total, amount Ar

جٲ jan s woman P zan

jau gal, a band of women

جٲٲ jannat } heaven Ar جٲٲ

جٲٲ jantil }

جٲٲٲ janthir } a mill millstone Sٲ jandru

جٲٲٲ jandar }

جٲ jind, self oneself Sٲ

wall/1 jundeghen one's own

جٲٲ janagh v p p jat/1 to strike P zadan zan

tari janagh to clap hands

chapol janagh, to slap

dápará janagh, to stamp
 digl'ar janagh, to dig
 dáfa janagh, to boast
 dik janagh, to solder
 díq janagh, to rob on the highway
 dil janagh, to vomit
 dang janagh to sting
 tífak janagh to shoot
 kl átr janagh to breach a wall
 ladhagh janagh, to luck
 síndi janagh, to whistle
 tau' h janagh, to cry out
 gog'ra janagh, to snore
 chíp janagh, to clap hands
 gwínkh janagh, to call out

دكك jinkh, } s a daughter Dín of jan Cf Púshó jous,
 jínkh, } jínakh.

جنگ jang s war P jung bíá a medal

چو jo, s a stream, canal Pehl jói P júf
 sjáb jo, a perennial stream

جو jau, s barley P

جواب jawáb, s answer A

جوار jawar, s a pair, yoke of oxen mate Hind.

جوابی jawábi, good

جوابیا jawaniyá, adv well

جودھ jodh, a man warrior

جور jor adj well strong in health. Si joru.

جور jaur, poison

جور jaur, the oleander, *Nerium odorum*

جوزھ jozho a small fly

جو ع joragh } to make, construct Si joranu
 جورع jorainagh }

جوع jogl joke Si jog

جوا jufá, avarice, usury, A Si jafa

جوابحور jufákhhor a usurer

جوگی jogin, a wooden mortar for cleaning corn

جوگی دار jogindar, stick or pestal for ditto

جول jul a large bag

جوهان janhán a heap of corn at harvest P

جهاتی jhāti, a peep S

جهار jahar, s a flock of birds S jhári

جهاز jahaz, a ship P

جهان jibán, the world

dehā jibánā in the whole world

جهنج jhapagh, to toss up S jhaprau

جهنگه ار jhagh ar to sob (Cf S j atko a fit of passion)

جهر jhur, clouds S jhuru

جهری jhari, of more than one colour

جهگ jhag, foam seam froth, bubbles S

جهل jhul, carpet S

جهل jhul deep

جهل jahil, low

جهلا jahila below

جهل برز jahil burz ups and downs, inequalities

جهلی jhalli a jankha S

جهی jhi in small bird (empe?)

جهندا jhanda a flag S

جهرا jhera a quarrel S jhero

جهنو jebbo s armour

جهت jut camel saddle

جندی jedi } (f) a companion associate

جندی jediri }

جند jīh, s pasture

جنگ jhā s bowstring P zih Pu hto ju S jihu

چ Ch.

چار cl āhar s ort grass

چاب chip jangh to clap ha da

- چاپول *châpol janağh, to slip*
 چاٹ *chât, a well P chât.*
 چارغ *charagh, v p p. charishâ, to look out, spy*
 چاری *chârî, a guide, spy S.*
 چازی *châzi ascent, S. chârî*
 چاک *châk dâgh, to split, rip up P*
 چارٹ *châut, threshold S. châutghî*
 چاہا *chahâ, sandals*
 چپ کھنچ *chup kharagh, to be quiet S.*
 چپ *chap, left P*
 چپ-دست *chap-dust, left hand P.*
 چپ-دست *chap chot, crooked*
 چتر *chattri, an English rupee*
 چپی *châpi, adj left, sinister, unlucky*
 چٹ *chut, woman's petticoat*
 چٹ *chat, roof H*
 چٹا کھنچ *châtâ kharagh, to grasp, catch hold of with the arms*
 چتر *chutar, matting*
 چٹ *châtagh, p p châtshâ, to lick S. Châtanu Lah châtagh,*
to flash in the pan
 چٹی *châti, s a fine S.*
 چہچہ *chachho, how?*
 چر *char, a path hemmed in by precipices on each side*
 چر *chur, a small hill torrent*
 چرپ *charp, adj fat P*
 چربی *charpi, s fat, grease*
 چر *chiraz, the houbara, (otis houbara) P*
 چرغ *charagh, to wander, go about S. charanu.*
 چرنگ *churing, s a spark S. churing*
 چر *charo, merely, only*
 چر *charokh, wanders, vagabond*
 چر *churra shot*
 چرنج *charainagh, to watch cattle, to graze Causal of charagh*

- چری *chari*, madman
 چرع *charagh*, to ascend climb *Si charbanu*
 چشمة *chushma*, a spring *P chishma*
 چشع *chishagh*, p p *chishafka*, to sneeze
 چغرد *chaghard*, the bábul bush, (*Acacia Jacquemontii*)
 چهل *chughal* a spy
 چهل دهن *chaghul degh*, to throw away
 چکتر *chiktar*, } how much? How many? (Probably for *chi*
 چکر *chikar*, } *qadr*)
 چک *chikagh*, to pull, drag *Si chhikanu*
 چک *chukagh*, to kiss
 چکه *chukk*, a child
 چورچ *chukheori* children
 چکه *chukha*, on, upon
 چا *chagi*, testing *Chaga bilwar*, a laughing matter
 چل *chil* forty *P chihai*
 چاع *chillagh*, to peel scrape *P chahidan*
 چلر *chillar*, peel bark,* scales
 چلغ *chillagh*, to shine, glitter *Si chilkhanu*
 چلغده *chilgudhagh*, bit
 چلوم *chulumb*, a earring (Cf *Si chumbulu*)
 چلو *chalo*, a ring *Si chhalo*
 چمب *chamb*, a spring
 چمبرغ *chambaragh*, v p p *chambaruka*, to spring upon *Si cham*
 baranu
 چمبر *chambo*, bill of foot *chiw* *Si*
 چمبر *chamra*, bit *Si chamro*
 چمچ *chamagh*, a spring, fountain *P chishma* See *chil amagh*
 چنا *chana* opinion (Cf *P chanidan*) *Mau chana*, in my
 opinion
 چنچو *chunju* crawler
 چند *chunl*, }
 چندر *chundrá*, } point of the compass
 چنچ *chinagh* t p *chula*, to pick up gather, collect *P chidan*

چنگ chang, banjo or guitar B

چوت chot, adj crooked, bent

Chot kharag^h, to bend, tr

Chot bag^h, to bend, intr.

Chot chham, squinting

چوٲو choto, a horse fly

چوا chawá jest.

چواگر chawagar, jo^{ter}

چوچ chuch, little finger S: chích.

چوپاٲر chauphar, round

چورو choro, boy. Panj

چوری chori, orphan. S: chhoro

چوزی churi, chicken

چوٲ chofag^h, v p p chofik^h, to pound, thump (Cf P kofiar)

چهاٲ ch^hat^h, a well. P chab Z chut^h, pit.

چٲ chib, what?

چٲل chhil, forty P chihal.

چٲلو chhilav, cold weather (Jan Feb)

چٲ chham, the eye P. chashm.

chham bhorainag^h, to wink.

chham phusht, eyelid.

چٲار chhat^{ar} = joke

چی ch^h for چیچی bech^h anything P.

چی ch^h, s a thing ch^h-ch^h, somewhat.

چٲار chyar, four, vake chvar fourfold P chahar

chyar gas^t 50 chvar^t kund, four-cornered.

chyar gas^t dah, 90

chyar phad^h foer footed.

چٲارده chyardah, fourteen.

چٲارمی chyarami, fourth.

چٲر chabar news.

چٲ آرغ ch^hat arag^h to be crushed S: cl^hitaranu

چٲاغ chetag^h, to repair, mend. S: cl^hetana.

چودع *chodʔagh* a cairn erected to commemorate any notable event
 چوكلو *chiklo*, a little

خ Kh.

خارگ *khazg* dirt
 خارگ بروج *khazg barolh* sweeper
 خارگو *khazgo* dirty
 خان *khān* chief See Hān
 خاندان *khāndan* family
 خدمت *khidmat* or *khizmat* service
 خرو *khru* a donkey (female)
 خرگوشک *khargoshk* a hare
 خرچ *kharch* expenses
 خمس *khams* Thursday
 خندع *khāndigh* p p *khāndikha* to laugh *Su khāndigh*
 خرجا *khōja* eunuch
 خوش *khush* happy See wish
 خوشي *khushi* happiness

د D.

داپرا *dāpura* *janagh* to stamp *Si dāpborā*
 دات گیت *dāt/gīt* dealings
 دار *dār*, wool
 دارع *darigh* v p p *dashta* to have hold hold in.
 دشتیا *dashitiya* quietly P *dashtan dar*
 داس *das* a grass-knife sickle
 داع *digh*, } brand spots blemishes P
 داعان *dighān* }
 داس *dā* thick
 دان *dān* corn P *dāna*

- دانا *dāna*,
 دانکوه *dānkoh*,
 دانی *dāni*,
 دانهن *dāhenth*,
 دائن *dāin*,
 داهن *dāhn*, complaint *S* *dānh*
 دای *dāi*, nurse *P*
 دائمه *dāma*, for ever *A*
 داور *dāwār*, a champion
 دتهان *dathān*, a tooth *P* *dandān*
 dati an dor, toothache
 دح *dākh*, a spindle *P* *duk*
 ددغ *dādghāh*, p p *dālghā*, to brand
 در *dār*, p.p out, outside (*P* *dār*, door)
 در مرغ *dār baragh* to defend
 در کج *dār khafagh*,
 در آع *dār āgh*,
 در وع *dār ravagh*,
 در شع *dār shafagh*,
 در کج *dār khangagh*, to put out, expel
 در سرغ *dār saragh*, to protect
 در گزغ *dārgazhagh*, to look out
 درا *dārā* adv outside
 دراج *dārākh* s. vine *S* *drākh*
 درژ *drāzh*, adj long *P* *daraz*
 درازد *drazl adh*
 درازی *drāzī*
 durāb well in health
 درای *durālu* health
 درایا *darābiya* a promise
 در *durr*, good, excellent
 در *durr* an earring worn in the lobe of the ear (*P* *durr*, pearl).
 درج *durjagh* see *dinagh*, to hurt
 درد *dard*, pain *P*

درست *drast* all the whole (*Pishto drast*)

درشع *drashagh*, *p p drashtha* to life

درشع *drashagh*, *p p drashtha* to grand.

درشک *drashik*, tree *P drashk*

درع *diragh* See *diragh*, to tear *P dirin*

درمان *dirman*, *s* medicine, *s* *miris*, gunpowder *P daru, dirman*

دررع *dranzagh*, to go swiftly (*poet*)

درنگ *drang* *prauice*

درشمن *drosham*, front, foremost part, shape, countenance

درغ *drogh*, false *P*

drogh ban lagh, to lie

drogh handolk kar

درغ وند *droghvand*, lying deceit

درغ *droh*, false *Si*

در *drub* all

درهانی *drubani* pistol

دری *darri* out, outwards

درس *dris*, a Baloch dance at weddings, and also (*called j/a nar*),

rejoicings accompanied with shouting or groaning

دری *drin* rainbow

در *daz* thief *P duzd*

درع *dazagh*, to steal *P*

درواغ *daz wag* bridle (*For dast wag*)

درواغی *duzwahi*, friendship

دری *duzi*, theft *P*

درک *dazhak*, *s* a snipe

دژمن *dushman* enemy *P dushman*.

Cf Zend dazh in dazda evil &c

دژمنی *dushmani* enmity *P*

دست *dast*, *s* hand *P*

dast-agh

dast-kl afagh } to get obtain come to hand

dast lamagh to touch

dast lith walking, stick

dast k/att, *s* *signature*

دست *das't*, handl P *das'a*.

دستور *das'tūr*, cus'tom P.

دشت *dasht*, a barren plain or tab'l land. P

دعا *du'a*, prayer A

malā-du'a, bless'ng

lad du'a, curse

دیار *diglār*, land, ground, level country P *dilār*

diglār-wazhā, landlord

diglār janagh, to dig the ground.

دفع *daf*, a month

daf janagh, to boast

daf-dīragh, to be silent

dafa-dar' be silent'

دفاع *da'far*, } mouthful

دوار *dawār*, }

دفتار *daf'tar*, }

دوئو *daw'tar*, }

دستور *das'tūr*, }

دستور *das'tūr*, }

دستور *das'tūr*, }

دستور *das'tūr*, }

دستور *das'tūr*, }

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دستور *das'tūr*, }

دستور *das'tūr*, }

دستور *das'tūr*, }

دستور *das'tūr*, }

دستر *das'tar*, cover, lid

دک *dak*, join, mending

دک جده *dak janagh*, to solder

دک *dakh*, a little's eye.

دک *dakh*, trouble S.

دک *dakhva*, with difficulty

دک *dag* road. S. *dagu*

dag janagh, to rob on the highway

دگو *duggav*, a. eagle

دل *dil*, a. heart real. P

dil janagh, toretch

dil shush, retching

sh ga, narrowish.

دل *dalsagh*, a. boiled rice

دلکو *dalko*, to threaten

دلو *dillo*, an earthenpot, *ghara*. S. *dilo*

دلم *dumb*, tail P *dum*

mazar duml, tiger & tail (a plant)

- دُمَندیل dumandil, with two turlans, i. e., a man of distinction
 دُشون dúhon, smoke Si
 دَ ده dah, ten P
 دِهَان dīhán, thought, consideration Si dīhānu .
 دِهَك dhak, hurt injury Si dīaku
 دِهَع dahagh, to get, touch
 دِهَل dhul drum Panj dīol
 دِهَمِي dahmi, tenth
 دِهَك dhing, powerful
 دِهَوْر dhur, dust Si dīauri
 دِهَوْس dahus, bastard, a term of abuse
 دِهَوْلِيَا dhuhya, dust Si
 دِي di, also Dī—dī Both—and.
 دِيب deb, thumb
 دِيئَال dīkhlo, mist (P dūd, smoke)
 دِيك dīkh, spindle P duk
 دِد dedh, an earthen pot See dez
 دِد دِيك dīkh, } sight P dīdar, dīd
 دِيْدَار dīdār, }
 دِيْدَوْل dīdolh, eyeball
 دِر dir far, apart, separate P dur
 dir zanagh, far seeing, wise
 دِر der while, time P der
 دِر dez pot
 دِرَا degāra large pot P
 دِم dem face P adima. Z diema
 دِمَا dem : before, in front
 دِم dim, back
 دِيْمَا dīma, behind
 دِه deh, country, land tract territory Si dī lu P deh
 Z dīsha Skr deśa
 دِيْغ deigh v pp dātā to give P dīlan
 dem deigh, to send
 دِيْك deagh, to leap

دڙڊ dōḍ, framework, bones. Panj

hushken dōḍ, a dry skeleton

ڍڍ dor, a pond Si dharo

ڍڍ dol, a bucket Si dāln

ڍڍ ḍaula, the forearm. Si ḍoro

ڍڍ dolo, cooked.

ḍola biagḥ, to be crooked.

ڍڍ dom, } bard, minstrel Si
ڍڍ domb, }

ḍombānī āf, } mirage (connected with a legend
ḍomb khushtagḥ, } of a minstrel's death)

ڍڍ ḍong, bottle

ڍڍ ḍūnga, deep Panj

ڍڍ ḍob, sin, offence. Si dohu.

ڍڍ doi, spoon Si

ڍڍ ḍhaburagḥ, p p ḍhāburtha, to stumble

ڍڍ ḍhal, shield. Si Panj

ڍڍ ḍhakan, cover Si

ڍڍ ḍhakani, knee pan. Si ḍhakani

ڍڍ ḍhund, skeleton Si*

ڍڍ ḍhung, crane

ڍڍ ḍidar, muscles, biceps.

ڍڍ der, husband & younger brother Si deru.

ڍڍ dir, } body, form, shape Si dila.
ڍڍ dil, }

ڍڍ delhū fruit of the khāl (capparis aphylla) Si ḍelho

ڍڍ demblu wasp Si

ڍڍ dio, lamp Si dio

ڍڍ dīhar, leopard.

ر R.

راڇي rachi, camel-driver

راڙا raza, painter

راست *râst*, true P

راستی *râstî*, truth P

راك *ruk*, cheek bone

ران *ran* thigh P

راى *rah* road P

راىدى *rabdî* fate, death

راىزان *rahzan*, head of a band of robbers P

راىك *rihak* cultivator Panj

رب *rabb*, God A.

رپت *raptâ* p p of *ravagh*, used in the sense of begin begun its place in the meaning went gone being supplied by shut/a P

رخت *rxkta*, p p of *risbagh* q v

رد *rd*, f sheep (small tuled) Si *ridh*

رع *radhagh*, p p *rastha* to tear up the ground

رغ *radhag* to be beaten to lose (in war or play)

رغ *rudlagh* v p p *rustha* to grow, germinate, spring up mount P *rustan*

رزان *razainagh*, p p *razantba*, to make

رس *ras* juice sap Si *rasu*

رستار *rastar*, wild beasts game

syahen rastar, wild swine

رسع *rasagh* p p *rasitha* to arrive P *rasidan*

رستاع *rasainagh* Causal of *rasagh*

رشك *rasuk* lice

رع *ragh* pulse P *rag* vein

رغام *ragham* collection of clouds threatening weatler

راىتار *raftar* paces P

ركب *rakh*, s lip

ركب *rikeb* stirrup P *rikâb*

رك *rag* vein pulse See *ragh*

رك *rug* precipice

رلج *ralagh* to mix, join Si *ralanu*.

رُومب rumb, a run

rumb riragh, to run, hurry

رُومب rumbagh, to run away, gallop, races (on foot)

رُومب rumba, chisel Sī rambo

رُومال rumāl, towel P

رُومع ramagh, flock of goats. P ramah

رُوم ran, married woman Panj rand

رُوم rand, track, path Sī randu

sar rand, comb

رُومدع randagh, to comb, part the hair

رُومع runagh, pp rotha, to reap Cf Rāshito, rwdāf Skr lū

رو ro, contracted from roth, 3rd pers aor of ravagh, will go,
goes, may go

رو ro, contraction for rosh, day, sun

har ro, every day, always

ro tīf, heat of sun, glare

رُومسک rophisk, s a fox (uncommon) P rūbāl

رُومسک rophagh, a loud noise

رُومسک rubaru, in the presence of. P

رُومسک roth, entrails P ruda

رُومسک rodār, bowstring, fiddlestring

رُومسک rodh, high bank of a torrent or stream P rūd.

رُومسک rodhagh See rudhagh

رُومسک rodhin, madder

رُومسک rodhunagh, to bring up educate

رُومسک rof calf

rof gal, herd of calves

رُومسک roz ghir, eclipse of the sun (from rosh and giragh)

رُومسک rosh day, sun P roz.

rosh asun sunrise

rosh er shaf, sunset

rosh tika, daybreak

roshe roshe, day by day

roshe velāc, from time to time

روشح roshagh, a fast P rozr.

روغن roghin, clarified butter, ghí. P

راع ravagh, p p shutka, to go P raftan, shuda

dar ravagh, to escape

mán ravagh, to enter

bragh ravagh to become

روبرو rofro, a fox P rubah

روکھن rokhanagh, v, p p rokhuht, to light, kindle

رومست romast chewing the cud

رونگرا rungra a narrow hill path

رو ruh, soul A ruh

رر rab, edge, edge of knife

ررناج rdhagh edge or bank of river

ربند riband, fringe or horse's forehead

ریت rit, custom. Sı rıtı.

رچ reh, sand P reg

sar reh, cold in the head

رر rer, }
رر ril, } rags

رر rez, a rope (made of cotton thread)

ررم rezam, blight (of corn)

ررسع resagh, p p restha to spin, twist Pashto reshal

ررسع resinagh, to pursue, chase, p p reantha

ریش rish, beard P

ریش reh gall (on the back of a horse or beast of burden)

ریش rishagh, p p rikhlı a to pour, spill scatter, so v (seed)

P rikhtan

ریشین rishainagh Causal of rishagh

ریم rem, grass

ریم rem, matter, pus P rım

رینع riagh, cacare

ز Z.

ز zā, abuse, bad language

زات zat, tribe, caste A

زات zit, coloured cloth

زادht, son (in composition) P zāda. Skr jāta.

nākhoriht, nephew (son of paternal uncle)

trazakht, nephew (son of paternal aunt)

wasirzāht, brother in law

زاد zad many coloured, variegated

زاع zagh, v p p zāgha, to give birth, bring forth P zadan

زال zal, woman. P

زامش zamish, son in law P damid. Skr jāmsīra. Pashto zām.

زامر zāmur, s name of a tree

زامن zamin, surety A

زامن گیري z amingiri, bail, security

زلن zen, tugging

زانثو zāntho, a, p p of zānagh, knowingly

زانع zānagh, p p zantha, to know P dānistān Z. zā-

Skr jñā.

زاممر zāmmur See zāmur

زایفا zāifa, a woman A.

زخم zakhm, a wound. P

زده zadhagh wounded (P zada.)

زر zar, money P

زاغ zaragh leech (Si jaru)

زرتھ zurth, jowar (Cf Pebl jūrḍāk, corn)

زرد zar, yellow P

زردو zardo yolk of an egg

زردی zardoi, bile

زردی zirde, heart (poet) Skr hridi. Zend zaredhaya.

Pashto zrah.

زارر zarūr, necessary A.

زیر zirih, armour P

زړه zivih, a well.

زغر zaghar, adj. fresh, quick.

zagharan shir, fresh milk.

ك zik, a bag or "maslina" for holding ghi (Si. jik.

Pashto zik).

زمستان zamistán. See zawistán, winter. P.

زناخ zanaáh, jaws. (P. zanaáh, chin.)

زناړ zana'war, animal. P. jánwar.

زنجير zanjir, chain. P.

زندغ zindagh, living. P. zinda.

زغ zinagh, v, p p. zitha, zinthā or zishā, to snatch, take away
forcibly.

زنگ zang, s. turnip.

زنگ zang, } rust.

زنگل zangál, }

زړ zor, force, might, violence, wrong P.

زړ zivir, rough, not smooth. (Cl. Pashto zig)

زوراك zorákh, powerful, violent.

زوروال zorwál, oppressor, tyrant.

زړاد zarádh, scent, smell P. zabád

زړار zawár, pebbles.

زړار zawár, rider, horseman. (P. sawár)

زړال zawál, s. injury.

زړان zawán, tongue. P. zabán.

زړستان zawistán, winter. P. zamistán.

ز ز zab, kid.

zah gal, flock of kids

زهر zahr, anger P.

zahr-giragh, to be angry.

زهر zahr, bitter.

زهرك zahrak, the gall-bladder. P. zabra.

زهم zahm, sword.

zahm-band, swordbelt.

zahm janoāh, swordsman

zahm hanl, scar of a sword wound.

زہیر zahīr, lonely, a stranger. A.

زی zi, yesterday P dī rūz.

زانی ziyāni, harm injury Pāhl ziyān

زیارت ziyarat, shrine, place of pilgrimage A

زیست zisth, quick P xūd.

زیتن zītān, quickly.

زیستā zistāh, a fern, moss, &c

زیرع ziragh, v p p zurtha, to raise, lift.

ziragh āragh, to fetch.

لیشکار ziragh, to lead an army

sāh ziragh, to draw breath

رنب ziragh, to run, saugān, ziragh, to swear

زیم zim, scorpion

زی zen, saddle P zin.

zen kanagh, to saddle

ز Zh.

زانیگ zāngagh, v to bray

زاولج zhavolāh, adj yellow

زله دنگ zhala deagh, v to let go (See dagh)

زمارا zhamara for ever See jamārī.

زنگه کھنچ zhunga khangh to erect the tail (of a horse)

زنگ zhung adj erect perpendicular Also the name of a Baloch sub-tribe

س S.

سابون sābūn soap Portuguese Ar

ساتھ sāth, a kafilā. Si sāthu.

ساد sād, honest (P sādā plain(?))

ساد sādā rope (of mung or dwarf palm leaves)

سارپہ sārth cold P sard

ساری sari, rice growing or in husk. P shāl.

- ساز sáz kanagh, to play (a musical instrument)
 ساكه sákh, oath Sı
 ساگ sag, potherb Sı
 ساگی sági, that very one, the original Sı
 سال sál, a year P
 سالع sálagh, parched corn
 سالج sálokh, bridegroom
 سامع sámbagh, to favour, nourish Sı sambhann
 سان sán, stallion, bull Sı sánu
 سانگ sang, betrothal Sı sangu
 سانگی sangı spear Sı sangı
 ساء sah, shade P sáya
 ساء sáh, breáth, life P
 sáhi zaragh, to breathe
 ساهددار sahdár, domestic animals
 ساهي sahı, a pause, breathing space, fallow
 sahı deagh, to let land be fallow
 سانس san, sir, master Sı Skr swámi
 ساینج sainagh, v, p p saintba, to shave
 Imperative, sá, sara sa, shave the head
 سنبی subı autumn
 سڼی sippi shell Sı
 سته sath, a deputation to ask pardon
 ستي sutı, a musquito
 سستی suzzi, roast meat
 سمع sikh, barren land
 سده sadha, straight Sı sidho
 سډکج sudkagh to sob Sı sudikann
 سډهه sudh, } knowledge, understanding Sı sudhı Pashto sud.
 سډ su ih, }
 سډ sadh, a hundred P sad
 سر sar, a man Pashto sarai
 سر sar, s lead, front P

sar giragh, to set out

sar diagh, to send away

سرډر sar dar, birch-headed (Pashlo, sarḍar)

سرډار sar dār, } s chief

سرډر sar dar, }

سرپوش sarposh, covering

سررځ sar rekh, cold in the head.

سررند sar rand, parting of hair

سرناوځ sar nāvagh, the morning star (poet)

سرا sará, adv and prep above, upon, ahead, in front

sarā bai, go in front

سرانرا sará-erá, adv from above, downwards

سربري sarbari, upper

sarbari pahnadhā on the upper side

سرپډه surpī dh, } s (سرمت), understanding

سرپهو surpho, }

surphadh bīagh to understand

سرچه sarjāh pillow

سرساډ suraīd, provisions, forage Sī suraīt.

سرع saragh p p sarīha, to remember

سرع saragh, to leap prance Sī sarānu

سرع saragh, to move Sī surānu

سرکهه sarakh a kneading trough

سرگو surgo speech song

سرل saral a yearling colt Sī sarlu

سرم surum, hoof P sum

سرينگ sarung a track Sī suringh

saring janagl to track

سري sari a woman's chadar

سرين سaren loins

saren bandagh, to gird up the loins, help

saren bandi assistance

سریندا sarindā } s a sort of fiddle with seven strings of sheep's

سرندو sarindo, } gut played with a horsehair bow Sī sarundo

- سرینہ sarīna, upper; western. P.
 سرود sarodh, music.
 سرودش sarosh, elbow.
 سڑک sarak, road. Hindi
 سزا sazá, punishment. P.
 سستی susti. See suff.
 شمع sushragh, p p. saḷḷḥa, to burn. (Intransitive.)
 سفار saḡhar, adj. white-faced (of a horse).
 سفدنا saḡhdattá, a small thorny plant.
 سفر saḡhar, head.
 سغره saḡharakha, a wild species of sinapis
 سغن saḡhan, dung of cattle
 سفندان saḡhindán, paunch, stomach.
 صك sak, strong, stiff, hard P. saḷḥt.
 سكاتر sakatar, a kind of partridge.
 سكل sakal, beautiful.
 سكمردی sakmardi, manliness, strength.
 سکنی sakaní, Wednesday.
 سكهغ sikhagh, to learn. Si Sikhann.
 سكهغ sikhainagh, to teach. Causal of sikhagh
 سكي saki, extreme, excess.
 سكي sakyá, } very, extremely.
 سكيغا sakigáá, }
 سگ sag, skill, ability. Si saḡh
 سل sil, brick. Si sir. Panj sil.
 سلبنده silband, brick-maker. Panj
 سلام salám, salutation
 salám-alaik, (Ar سلام اَلَايِك), salutation on meeting
 سلهه silhe, arms h. silhe
 silhe gal, arms and accoutrements.
 سما samá, understanding. Si samáa
 سمب samb, a hole, boring
 sumb-janagh, to bore.

- سمباراي sambarai, preparation, readiness.
 سمبرغ sambiragh, to prepare, be ready Si sambhiranu.
 سمنع sumbragh, stitch in the side
 سمندر samundar, sea.
 سند sand, barren (of offspring). Pashto shand Si shandhi
 سند sand a joint Si sandho
 سند sand, a basket of matting Si sundu.
 سندان sandan, anvil
 سندع sindagh, v p p sista, to break.
 P shikastan, shikan.
 سنج sanj, harness Si sanju.
 sanj khanagh, to saddle, harness
 سنگ sang stone (uncommon) P
 سنگبند sangband, related by marriage (need of two tribes).
 سنگتي sangati, companion, following Si
 سنگد sangad, companions, escort
 سني sani, hemp Si sini.
 سنگهر sanghar, necklace Si
 سا sawa, except, without P
 سواد sawad, sight, show
 سوارک sawarak, breakfast.
 سواس sawas, Baloch sandals, made of the leaves of the dwarf palm.
 سوال sawal, question. A.
 سواد sawah morning A sabih.
 سوبه sobh, victory A
 سود sud, interest. P
 سور sor, salt, brackish, saltpetre. P shor
 soren af, brackish water
 سودا sanda bargain. P
 سوره surah hero, warrior Si Surahu Z sura, strong
 سبز savz green. P sabz
 سوش soshagh v, p p sokhta, to burn P sokhtan sor
 سوعه saughan oath.

sangharin ziragh to take an oath

سرف suf apple A

سولك sawakk, light (in weight)

سول sol tie kanda or jhand tree (*Prosopis spicigera*)

سومر son ur Mo day Si

سونارو sona o golis mith Si

سوهان saubán file

سوهنا sol ná beautiful Panj

سوهو sol ar gu de acquaintance

سور savav acco nt r r on A sibab

savará on account of

سوفت sawefá wl to P safud

سهارل saráral skilful

سولگ solág young unweaned camel up to s x months old (f)

سہبت s ibbat society A

سہاری silárá an awl Si, sirai

سہت sahá je vels

سہر subr red P surk/ Pashto sur

سہر sul r mag e P

el r klano/ mag cin

سہرا sahra man fest known evident A

سہو subv morning Ar subh

sul v astár morn ng star

سہل suhel a tumn The month Assu or Ásoj A (Sept or Oct)

سی s thirty P

سی sa three P s h

sa bará th rice

sa kona triangle

sa gus threescore

سہاک syád relat on

سہال syál relation guest enemy equal (Pashto s al equal)

سہالدارى syáldarí relat onsh p

سہالہ syál black P

syáh-4f, }
 syáh-jó, } perennial stream of water.

syáh-már, snake.

syáh-gwar, "black breast." The black partridge

سیاهی syáhi, ink.

سیبک sebak, wholesome.

سیت sítá, profit, advantage. P. súd.

سیر ser, full, satisfied

seráf, satisfied. P. seráb.

سیر sir, marriage.

sir-khanagh, to marry.

sir-blagh, to be married.

sir-wájl, marriageable.

سیراب serab, shaving.

سیرمغ sirinugh, collyrium for the eyes P. surma.

سیستان sistán, custom.

سیسی seri, the chakor, also the sí-sí or *Ammo Perdix Bouhami*

سیشن síshin, needle P. sozan

سیک saak, one-third

سیکن síkun, }
 سیلخن sílāhun, } porcupine.

síkun-tir, porcupine-quill.

سیلہی selhi, necklace of shells worn by mares, camels, oxen, &c. Sí.

سیم sun, boundary

سیمادار simandar, neighbour

سیمون símsún See ser-

سیمہی sumí, third

سند sínd, blowing (Sí sindh, whistling)

sinda khanagh, to hiss

سینز senz, whistling

senzár janagh, to whistle.

سینزدہ senzdah, thirteen P

سینع senagh, breast P. sina.

سروال sewál, s rubbish left by a flood

سد sil sít P sík

t ífak síb ramrod

سپا síl á lead S

سپنج sehngĥ v to bear endure S salnu

سینع síagĥ v, p p síthā to swell P amá sídan

ش Sh

شا shá See shawá you P

شائو al átklo dove

شاج sháĥĥ branch P

شادی al ad/í rejoicing merry making P al adi.

شار shár (Ar شعر) poem

شام shagĥ a small tree (*Grewia Festita*)

شاعa al ághá gu tar or bāyo See dambiro

شال shál blanket P

شام sham the evening meal P

شان shán power powerful honourable Ar

شان al án for ashāp from that

* shán go thence

al án phalawá from that direction

شارد al ánd sign

شانزدہ shánzdah sixteen P

شامع al ánĥĥ backbone nape of neck P shana

شانگہ al ankí stony ground at foot of hills

شاہ al ál horn

شاه al ál kúg P

al ál mardan forefinger

شاهنتر shál káĥtar See al áfkastir

شاعد al ál il w t ess Ar

شادی al al di evid c

شاهی al al á a 2 unapiece P

شاعر shár (Ar شاعر) poet

syáh áf, } perennial stream of water
 syáh jo, }

syáh mār, snake

syáh gwar, 'black breast' The black partridge

سياهي syáhí, ink

سبک sebak, wholesome

سبک sítá, profit, advantage P sud

سیر ser, full, satisfied

seráf, satisfied P seráb

سیر sir, marriage

sir khanagh, to marry

sir biagh, to be married

sir wájh marriageable

سیراب serab, shaving

سرمه sirmugh, collyrium for the eyes P surma

سستان sistán, custom

سیسی sest the chakor, also the sí-sí or *Ammo Perdix Bouhami*

سیش síshun, needle P sozan

سیک sárá, one third

سیک sikun, } porcupine

سیلخون sílkhun, }

sikun fir porcupine quill

سلی selhí necklace of shells worn by mares, camels, oxen, &c Si

سوم sim boundary

سیماندر simandar neighbour

سیمسون símsún See sest

سومی sumí third

سند sind hissing (Si singh whistling)

sin la kl inagh, to hiss

سندر senz whistling

senzár janagh, to whistle

سینده senzdah thirteen P

سنگ senag/ breast P sara

سوال seval, s rubbish left by a flood

سپه sil, spit P silā

tufak sil, ramrod

سپه silā, levd. Si

سپه sehangh, v to bear, endure Si sahou

سپه siagh, v, p p silā, to swell P amā sidan

ش Sh.

شا shā See shawā, you P

شاهلو shāhlo dove

شاح shakh, branch P

شادی shādī rejoicing, merry making P shādī

شاعر shār, (Ar شعر), poem

شاع shāgh, a small tree (*Grewia Vestita*)

شاع shāghā, guitar or banjo See dambura

شال shal, blanket P

شام shām, the evening meal P

شان shān, power, powerful honourable Ar

شان 'shan for ashan from that

شان 'shān go thence

'shān [shāwā from that direction

شاند shānd sign

شانزده shānzdah, sixteen P

شانه shanagh backbone, nape of neck P shana.

شانه shānkh, stony ground at foot of hills

شاه shāh horn

شاه shāh king P

شاه shāh murdan forefinger

شاهکپتر shāhkaptar See shāfkastir

شاهد shāhid, witness Ar

شاهدی shahidi evidence

شاهی shāhī, a 2 anna piece P

شاعر shair, (Ar شاعر) poet.

- شہ چراغ shahchirāgh, firefly P
 شدت shuddat, disputing, argument A
 شدر shaddo, a turban (poet) Sī shā lo
 شدغ shudhagh, v, p p shastha, to hunger
 شدم shudhagh, v, p p shustha, to wash, intr
 شدي shudhi, adj hungry
 شر sharr, good, fine, beautiful.
 شمرت shart, gambling A
 شردر shurdo, a small species of *Dianthus* found on the Sulimán

Range

- شوا shara, a law-case A
 شرم zharrn, shame P
 شرو shuru, beginning A
 شریک sharik, partner A
 شست shast, sight of a gun P.
 شستغ shastagh, v p p shastatha, to send Cf P firstaden
 شش shash, six P
 ششمی shashumí, sixth
 شار shár, poem. A.
 شعر shaghhar, sharp, harsh (in speech)
 شعان shaghán, scorn, mockery
 شعبی shighin, upside down, topsy-turvy
 shigh in biagh, to be upset
 شب shaf night P shah
 shaf chirāgh, firefly
 shaf kástir, a plant *Sophora Griffithii*
 shaf khor, nightblind
 شافك shafánk, shepherd goatherd P shaban
 شفاك shafak, a iron peg on which a mill stone revolves.
 شك shakk, doubt A.
 شكار shikár, hunting, sport P
 شكارى shikarí hunter
 شكر shukr, thanks A

شکرل shakhal, tamarisk sugar (The manna produced in the hot weather on *Tamarix articulata* and *Tamarix gallica*)
P shakar

شکرل shakhal, adj sweet, fair

شلوار shalwar, } the loose trousers worn by Balochis
شلور shalwar, }

gwálh shalwar, puffed up, proud

شم sham, boundary, water parting

شعب shamab, branch

شمشع shamushagh, } pp shamushta to forget Cf P furá

شموشع shamushagh, } moshidan

شمرل shamol water parting

شنر shinz, the camel thorn (*Alhagi Mauroram*)

Cf Pashito zoz

شدهك shamakh kid (f)

شوكش al av lash For shaf lash, the night-expeller, i e Venus,
the morning star

شوا el awá } you P shumá
شا sh á }

شوانك shawáakh See shafankb shepherd

شودع shodhagh, pp shustha to wash P shustan

ján shodhagh to bathe

شورع el origh, sulphetre P shora

شوشع shuwashhagh, v, pp shuwashhatha to sell (Cf P farokh
tan)

شوكع shukagh to smell

شوم shum miser avaricious Ar

شوشااركع shuhaz khanagh to like prefer

شهر shahr, to vn, village P

شورر al ahur, good manners Ar

شي sh i Contraction for ash í, from this

sh i phulawá from this direction

شدى shidi, a negro Ar

شد shedh, hence, from here (For ash edh)

شید پەدا shedh-phvdā, henceforward.

شیدا shedhā, hence.

شیشین shishān, a cloth in which the flour from the mill is collected.

شیر shir, milk P.

shir-wār, suckling, unweaned.

shir-deolā, milch.

shir-dosholā, milker.

shir-dān, bladder.

شیر sher, under, from under (P. zer.)

sher-phalavā, from the underside

sher-gwāsh, leeward

sher-itharagh, to be crushed beneath.

شەزەزک shezirk, a low furze-like shrub, (*Cornegana* sp)

شیف shef, slope. P. shīb, shīb

sh shef, watershed, slope of a drainage basin

شیفغ shefagh, pin or rod for applying collyrium to the eyes.

غ Gh.

غرق gharragh, to snore.

غریب gharīb, poor, inoffensive A.

غلط gh'lat, mistake, false statement A.

غلام ghulām, a slave A.

غم gham, grief, sorrow. A

غمناک ghamnāk, sorrowful A P

غمی ghamī, mourning A

ف F.

فال fāl, an omen Ar.

فایده fāidē, advantage, profit P.

فرشتە firishtagh, angel See phurishtagh P

فرق fark, difference Ar

فصل fasl, harvest Ar.

فلسی falsi, carpet Ar

فلانة fulāna, certain such a one Ar

ك K.

كابل kalil able A

كافر k'itir, dagger

کار k'ir, work, business P

کارچ k'arch, } knife P k'arad
کارچه k'archa }

کاری k'ari basket See kl'iri

کاربر k'arez underground aqueduct

کارگر k'arigar ox

کاری kari the Qiri A

کاسه k'asi a measure of corn one sixth of a harwār Contains
about 6 sers 9 chistiks in its weight

کاشد kashid messenger A

کاعد k'ajhādā litter P

کافر k'afir unbeliever A

کاک kak Baloch bread baked round a heated stone

کالرا k'alra Ar Si kariyo

کامدانی kamdāni shing

کان kan mine P

کاندیری kanderi thistle Si k'anderi

کانوی k'ānwī cormorant

کوش k'osh the month of 'Asaj

کاهی k'āi dīci See khāli

کندر k'andr tomb A

کدول kabul, acceptance agreement A

کد kubbi a dome l building

کایع kajtagh v to attack

کایع kajtagh to expend

- کت kut, blunt
 کت kut, lip
 کتاکھنغ kutákhanygh, to adopt.
 کتار katar, string of camels. A.
 کتب kutb, the North Pole.
 kutb-astár, the polestar.
 کتری katre, a little while. A. qadr.
 کتغ kuttygh, thorn.
 کتنوخ kuttinokh, thorny bushes Two or three species of *Cur-
gana*.
 کتھ kath, spinning Si
 کتھان kithán, which? what?
 کتیب kutti, death
 کترغ kutragh, to gnaw.
 کتغ kutagh, to dig, conquer, overcome.
 کتغ kutagh, to thresh Si. kutanu.
 کتکار kutakar, sand grouse. Si. kutangar.
 کتھان kithan. See kithán.
 کتھ kutagh, v, p p. kuyatka, to cover Si. kajuu.
 کتھ kutaj, coarse flood grass.
 کتھ kutach-khanygh, to measure Si. kachli
 کتھ kutchoe, a plant
 کتھ kutchurí, an assembly, darbar. II.
 کدل kudal, a mattock Si. kodari
 کد kudab, a cup P.
 کدام kudhám, a nest
 کدھن kudhen, when?
 کھ kur, a stable, Si. kurhi
 کھ karcá, ring, link of a chain. S. karo
 کھ karpás, cotton Skr karpása
 کھ karáku, noise, rattling, clashing
 کھ kurtá, long coat Si. kurto
 کھ kurtí, short coat Si. kurtí

- کرتج *kartkagh*, mongrel of mixed breed
 کرشک *kirishk*, a slip, stumble
 کرشک *kirishkagh*, to slip, stumble Sī khishkanu
 کرکاوغ *karkavagh*, a thorny plant
 کرکدی *karkani*, a kind of grass
 کرم *kirm*, insect, worm P
 کرمساکه *karmsakh*, blackguard, a term of abuse
 کرزيلي *karveli*, the caper bush (*Capparis spinosa*) Sī kalavári.
 See *godkân dîn*

- کری *kari*, an earring Sr
 کیری *kiri*, a Baloch hut Sī Pashito
 کیره *kireh*, hire, wages P kirâya
 کز *kiz*, ashes Sī kizi
 کزغ *kizagh*, p p kishtha to leave
 کس *kas*, any, any one P kas
 kase, some one
 har kas, every one

- کس *kus*, vulva.
 کساین *kisân*, } little, small P kih, kishar
 کسان *kisân*, }
 کسانک *kisânak*, very small
 کسه *kissa*, story A
 کشک *kashk*, kauri
 کشک *kashik*, dog (m)
 کشکول *kashkol*, faqir's begging dish
 کل *kul* a wart
 کل *kull*, all, the whole A.
 kullâ phayya, altogether
 کل *kal*, knowledge, skill Sī
 کلات *kalat* (Ar قلعة), a fort
 کلالی *kalat*, tin P
 کلتری *kaltiri*, a saw
 کالدار *kaldar*, of European manufacture, as a gun, a rupee

- كلشك kulishk, a kind of grass.
 كلغ kullagh, to cough. See khullagh.
 كلف kulaf, lock. P. kuff.
 كلو Lulo, a small earthen pot See khulo.
 كله kulla, cap
 كله kulla, a warning.
 كم kam, little, few. P. (Also kham)
 كم=ست kambast, unlucky. P.
 كنب kumb, tank, pool, rock hollow containing water
 كمبر kambar, variegated, stained. See khambar-kambar kha-
 nagh, to write.
 كمبىغ kumbigh, a mushroom. S khumbi.
 كميدہ kamina, mean, low. P.
 كنت kunt, blunt.
 كنتغ kuntagh, thorn.
 كنجري kanjari, prostitute. Si.
 كنجي kunji, key. Si.
 كنجتہ kunchitka, a plant.
 كنجيت kunchitsh, sesamum See kwenchigh. P. kunjid.
 كند kund, near See khund
 كندغ kandagh, a mountain pass See khandagh.
 كندى kandi, necklace.
 كندى kundi, a hook Si.
 كندغ kindagh, pp kindatka, to spread out. Si. khindanu.
 كندر kunar, the ber-tree, jujube-tree. P.
 dig-kunar, *Zizyphus jujuba*
 khokar kunar, *Z. nummularia*
 tholagh-kunar, *Z. oxyphylla*
 كنى kany, a virgin Si lanyá.
 كوات kawát, a young male camel up to 3 years Si.
 كوان kawán, bow. Share of spoil taken in a raid. P. kamán.
 كوانتغ kwántagh, to stoop.
 كوتله kotila, young camel from 6 months to 1 year old.

- کوچ kuch, a pommel of saddle
 کودی kodi, metal cup for drinking
 کودال kodal, mattock See kudil
 کور kor See khor
 کور kaur, the phalabi tree (*Acacia modesta*)
 کورو koro, whip H kori
 کورگی korki, trap, snare Si
 کوش kaush, Baloch shoes P kafsh Pashto, ko^hha
 کوک kog, the chikor P kabl
 کولمیر kolmir, an aromatic plant, (*Grantea*, sp) Si.
 کونتر kontar, a bush (*Greecia*, sp ?)
 کونتر kontar, a pigeon P kabutar
 کونر konar, the fruit of the dwarf palm (*Chamaerops ritchieana*)
 کوه koh, mountain, stone P
 koh guragh, raven
 کوهی kahi, the female mārkhor
 کونچ کونچ } kwenchigh, } til (*Sesamum indicum*) P kunjid
 کونچ کونچ } kunchigh, }
 کها kaha cause, reason
 کھادی khadi, chin Si
 کھاری khari, a basket Si.
 کھارہر kharihar, an ox
 کھال khal, a species of salsola Also the egg or birilla manu-
 factured from it
 کھالی khali, a ditch. Si
 کھپتہ khaptah, to attack
 کھتری khatri, a wazirman Si
 کھتہ کھتہ } bedstead, charpoy Si
 کھتہ کھتہ }
 khat phadhagh, the four stars forming the body
 of Ursa Major
 کھجی khaji, the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) Si.

کھد khad, hole, pit S.

کھر khar, ass (f.) P khar

کھر khar, auger, curse Ar

کھر khar, deaf P kar.

کھرپھڑ kharphez, a mattock.

کھڑ khard, separate

khard *khagh*, to be separated

کھردک khurdagh, to be scattered.

کھردی kharde, some (Cf. A P qadre)

کھرغ khuragh, a colt

کھرغا khargha, above

کھرگ kharag, the ak hush, (*Calatropis procera*)

کھرگز khargaz, the vulture Pa-hio, gargas

کھرگوش khargoshk, the hare P khargosh.

کھروینع kharo *khagh*, to stand up. S. B

کھری khuri, heel, hoof S. khuri.

کھر khur, stable.

کھس khas See kas P

کھشالا khushala, difficulty, trouble

کھشار khushar, cultivation, crops.

کھشار khushar, slaughter

کھسح khashagh v, p p kha btha, to draw, turn out, discharge,

blow (of the wind) P kashan

phost khashagh, to fly

phor kha *khagh* to smoke a pipe

hon-khashagh, to bleed, tr

hkh khashagh to draw a line

gwath khashaghen, the wind is blowing

کھشع khushagh v, p p kha-btha to cultivate P kashan

کھشع 'khashagh, v, p p 'kashan, 'to 'kha 't 'kashan.

کھف khafagh, v, p p kha-p'ha, to fall, be down. To begin (quali-
fying another verb in the gerund)

khafagh khafagh, to begin to do

er *khafagh*, to descend, come down, alight

dar *li afagh* to come out issue

darya dar *khaptli*, the river has risen in flood

کھکھر *khakhar*, wasp (Sindhi See *gwrnz*)

khakhar manaro wasp's nest

کھل *khil* peg or axle on which a millstone revolves

کھلج *khullagh*, to cough

کھلگر *khlgar*, stony ground, large stones

کھلو *khulo*, an earthen pot or *lofa*

کھلی *khali*, a small water skin (hid's skin) carried on journeys

(Si *ki liri* skin)

کھلدر *khaler*, the *Ceparis aplylla*

کھلدر *khaleto* wild asparagus

کھم *khim* little less P *ham*

کھمب *khumb* pool in a stream See *kumb*

کھمبر *khambur* variegated, striped, spotted piebald, stained, (of animals)

کھانوا *khana'wa* a sword, (poet) Si *khano*

کھند *khund*, adv near S A piece of ground enclosed by a bend in a torrent bed

کھندع *khandigh* s a pass over a crest or ridge

کھندع *khandagh* v pp *khanditha* to laugh P *landidin*

کھنع *khanagh*, v, pp *khutha* to do P *kardan kun* To be able can (qualifying a preceding verb in the past participle), c *g*, *khut'a khunân* I can do

er *khanagh* to lay down place

el *khanagh* to imprison

âwâi *khanagh* to max

babr *khanagh* to divide

phol *khanag'* to ask enquire

phur *khanag'* to fill

jalo *khanagh* to attack

lach *khanagh*, to measure

gur khanagh, to run away
much khanagh, to collect

کهنج lahagh, old clothes rags

کهنو khano^h Verbal noun from khanagh, doer

کهنه labna and kuhna, old P

کهنه kahne, s pigeon

کهنه kuhne, s hip

کهنه khopir, skull S: kopiri

کهنه khopra The *Witchiana coagulans* used for curdling milk

کهنه kho^hkar, a kind of wild turnips (*Brassica*, sp.)

کهنه khudagh, a tripod for cooking

کهنه khaur, a large hull torrent (Cf Pashto Lhwar)

کهنه khor, blind P

کهنه khori, pursuit

کهنه kho^hi fever Panj

کهنه khofagh, shoulder

khofagh jurunagh, to sl rug the shoulders

کهنه khofagh the shoulder muscles

کهنه kl aulú, a fawn

کهنه khontar, a bush (*Carissa diffusa*)

کهنه khamjar, a partridge

کهنه khond the knee

khond bhorunagh, to kneel

کهنه khaí } who?

کهنه khaighen } whose?

کهنه khair ox

کهنه kahur, the kanda or yhand tree *Prosopis spicijera* Seo

Lo Sol

کهنه kher the penis P kir

کهنه kharizan perhaps may be

کهنه khisagh pouch, pocket P kisa

کهنه klan, the anus

khúsá phur bio^hkh, a breechblower

- کهنندہر khindar naked
 کهنو khenu a bull Sī kleno
 کدنگ kadag a water melon
 کدو kadu itch mange Sī klau
 کدار kudar unripe fruit of *Olea sativa*
 کدنگ kadag envy grudge P kua
 کدوا kadwa in exchange

گ G

- گادی gadi pad cushion Sī
 گار gar lost destroyed
 gar bagh to be lost
 gar kl magh to lose make away with
 گار gar See gāl speech Sī
 گارا gara quarrel
 گار gah v p p gatha course
 گال gal speech Sī galba
 گاور galwar conversation matter of discourse
 گالی gali a visit
 گالی gāl bedding
 گام gam a pree
 gām : jayag to walk (of a horse)
 گپ gap quicksand quagmire Sī
 گپل gapal a piece bit Sī gapalu
 گتیا gutia i retreating
 گتی guti i cheek
 گت gat classm preceptor
 گت گت guti gh the k liney
 گتار gat ar See glatur
 گت گت guti the throat.
 گت گت guti a bridle
 گت گت guti wood n handcuffs Sī
 گت گت gaḡ a wooden arrow

- گچ guch, the colocynth gourd, bitter apple. *Cucumis Colocyn-*
 گدکھ gadikh, kernel. [this
 گدوبار gadobar, maize
 گدی gudi, a toy-kite.
 گد gad, female urial (See gurānd) (Cf. Pashto, gad ram)
 گدی gad i, then, again, and.
 گدغ gadigh, to chop, to kill animals, to butcher Sl. gudanu.
 گدی gadi, the middle finger.
 گد gudh, cloth
 گر gar, a pimple, boil
 گر gur, a lupi.
 گر gur, running
 گرگهنگ gur-khanga, to run away. Cf. Pehl. girikht, fled.
 گرا garā, piebald, skewbald (of a horse).
 گراغ grāgh, v, p p grāstha, to boil.
 گرا ته grārth, a span (with the thumb and 3rd finger).
 گراغ gurāgh, crow.
 lob gurāgh, raven.
 گراں girān, heavy, dear P
 گران্দ gurānd, a ram The male urial. (*Ovis cycloceros*).
 گرانی girāni, weight, dearth P.
 گرانز grānz, nostril.
 گراں gurān, in a whisper. Sl. gurburī
 گرپهچ gurphugh, small-pox.
 گرپیل garphīl, a whirling cloud of dust or "devil."
 گرچ gurjagh, to catch, seize, p p gurjitha
 گردغ gardagh, v, p p gartha, to return. P. gardidan
 گرد garden, neck P
 گردینغ gardainagh Causal of gardagh
 گردغ grādhagh, v, p p grastha, to cook
 گرغ giragh, v, p p gipta, imp gir P. giriftan, gir, to take,
 accept, seize, lay hold of
 lal giragh, to fly.

bo giragʻ to snell

hál₂ ragʻ to l ar : ew

zal r giragʻ to be angry

sar giragʻ to set out

گرع garragʻ to roar or bellow

گرج gurkagʻ to growl S: garran

گرگ garkb wolf P g:rg

gurkl the Wolf : e the la t star in the tail of

Ursa major S e under Gura d

گرم garm lot : arm P

گرج gra ch a knot

گید garan l ti under

گردد guranđ (1) ram (2) the male urial (*Ovis cycloceros*)

Gura d the Ram : e the first star of the three

forming the tail of *Ursa major* It is supposed to be pursued by the second the D g which in its turn is pursued by the last star the Wolf

Gurá d dr kb the Milky Way (lt the Rams leap) It is refers to the lege d of the Ram brought from leave : to take the pl ce of Is á l wher Abrah m : a : about to : er ueo him The Milky Way is supposed to be the l m : tra h

گردد garanlagʻ v p p garandaa to th u der

گرج girokʻ s l g t : g

گرج g olh Verbal noun from g ragʻ a taker creditor

گرو g roh s life p pe

گرم gam speech song

گری gam bald

گری gam p bald skewbald (of a mare)

گری giregʻ v p p g rentha to weep P g rgan

گری g rih vo ce sound

zor grihá in a loud voice

- گز gar, a precipice, sudden descent, chasm Pahlto garing
 گز gaz, tamarisk Especially *Tamarix gallica*
 gish gar, *Tamarix articulata* P
 گز gaz, a yard
 گزر guzar, makeshift
 گزران guzrân, maintenance.
 گزین گزaren, ought, is necessary
 گزغ guzagh, v., p p gwazha, to pass P guzishan
 guzagh ravagh, to pass by
 گزیر gazir, nu-cr
 گسر gi ar, mistake, forgetting SL bistaran
 giar bugh, to forget
 گسور gasûr, s angar
 گشت gashit, coarse long grass on the hill s le, not eaten by
 cattle
 گشع gushagh, v, p p gushtha and gwashtha, to speak, say, tell
 sing, recite (Slr rach)
 گشوح gushokh, singer, reciter
 گشامع gishamagh, v, p p gishamtha, to choose P gazidan
 گع gugh, owl P buh
 گغار: guft'ir, speech, song P
 گفع gufagh See گزغ gwafagh, to weave
 گل gal check Si galu
 گل gal, a number, quantity Used in composition to form
 nouns of quantity as jan gal, a band of women
 گل gal chû, earth P
 گل gul a flower P
 گلغ galigh p p galutha, to praise
 گلگلک gulalakh, long curls worn by Baloches.
 گلپهان galphun, a groom syce
 گله galutha rotten Hindi गला.
 گلر gullar, dog's pups Si gulra
 گله galash, a band of mares, or of horsemen.

galagh thashī horse racing

گلگل gul-gul water with which the mouth is rinsed after eating

گلو galo, door

گله gilla a kafilā caravan Sī

گلی gali a street Sī

گلم gālm a rug or blanket P

گناس gunas (rare) } fault, sin P gunāh
گنا gunā (common) }

گنج gunj crease wrinkle Sī gunyu. Pashto gunjah

گنجی gunji a measure of corn

گند gand s a branch water course

گند gand s filth, manure P

gand to stink

گند gund testicles

gundi an entire horse

گنداحو gandaaho Indian rue (*Peganum harmala*).

گندرب gānraf sulphur Sī

گندع gādagh bid

گندع gādagh v, p p gāndi/a to join

گندع gādagh v, p p گندا ditha imp gānd to see P bin
dādan

گندل gādal s felt namda

گندیل gāndil s short fodder grass in the lower Sulaimāns and
plains Sī

گندم gālm wheat (P gālmum)

گند گی I Adun s apple

گندوح gānolh fool idiot

asula gānolh a born idiot

گو go prep with P ba

گو go s race prize

go bar a race winner

گوات gwāth s r, wind P bād

gwāth in climate

er-gwáthá, on the leeseide.

gwíth-shulwar, puffed up

گوانغ gwíthagh, a gelding

گوانو gwátho, windy.

gwáthen hílwar kharagh, to talk big

گوارش gwárish, rain P. kárish.

گوار gwáz, bark of a tree

گواش gwásh, ground at the foot of a hill

گواغ gwágh, v. pp gwágha, to call together, summon
(Cf. P. guftin)

گواغا gwághá, immediately.

گوالagh gwálagh, packsaddle for oxen, bags.

gumá gwághá, (let spoil-bags), the small red
ant Also the name of a Baloch sub-tribe

گوامش gwámesh, buffalo. P. gár-mesh.

گومش gwámish, a small plant used in washing.

گوان gwán, doubt, hesitation. P. gumán

گوانزagh gwánzagh, a swinging cradle

گوانكه gwánkeh, voice, sound P. lángh.

gwánkeh-janagh, }
gwán'-janagh, } to call out

گوبر go-bar, a horse that has won a race.

گوت got, bridegroom. Panj.

گوج goj, a large lizard, "go sáup" Si

گوچ gwach, a buffalo-calf Si vachlu. Škr. yatsa.

گول ghól, in ox, cow P. gar.

گوس gaukh, nap of the neck.

گوحراند gulhrand, dung beetle

گوحو gokho, a span with the thumb and forefinger Si gonkhá.

گودار godar, a plant

گودي godi, mistress, lady

گود godh, menstruation

گورال gwahán or godhan, udder

gwarāhīn dīm the ether plant *Cypripis aponosa*
(lit udder eater)

گودر godl'ar wasp's nest

گور gwar, adv near P bar

gwarā nearly

گور gor, wild ass P

gor dūl, *Daphne mucronata* (so called from its red berries)

گور gor, } tomb
گورستان goristan, }

گور gwar, woman's breast P bar

gwar'ar nipple

gwarā dū kbānug/, to wean

gwar ambizi embracing

گوراند gorānd a ram male ur ul

گوربند gwarband path leading round the foot of a l II

گورپار gwarpar flock of lambs

گورع gwarigh v, p p gwartha fut 3rd pers sing gwarī to rain
P baridan

گورکھ g'arakh a lamb

گورکھ gorkh a kind of coarse grass called in Sind and the
S Panjāb = n or sam, good for fodder

گورم goram a herd of cattle (P gav ratna) (Sī goramu)

گور gūr gur or coarse molas es

گورع gwar, gh See گورع guzagh to pass P guzashtin

گورخ gorkh flesh meat P gosht

گوس gwas enough P bas

گوسکر گوسکر goshkarī crystal felspar fossils in rock

گوش gosh ear P

gosh dargh to listen attend

گوشا goshā, s the pan of a matchlock

گوشع gwasl'agh See گوشع gushagh to say

گورعرا goghrā s a snore Goghrā janag/ to snore

- گومع gwafagh, v, p p gwaphi, to weave (P bastan)
 گوگرد gokurd, sulphur P
 گوماد گوmadh, a kind of grass, the seed of which is eaten in times
 of scarcity, called in Sindia and the Derajat, gam *Panicum antidotale*
 nar gomadh, a kind of grass with star-shaped
 flowers, found in the Upper Saluimans.
 گومز gwamz, a wasp
 گون gon, with, together with
 gon-deagh, to overtake.
 گون khafagh, to meet
 گون gwan or gon, the wild pistachio *Pistacia khinjuk*
 گوند gwand, short
 گونداد gwandadh, shortness
 گوندو gwando, an alligator
 گوندوش gondosh, s a large needle
 گوگ گung, dumb S
 گوگرو gungru, turnip See zang S
 گو گوh, a large lizard S
 گوهار gohar, sister P Lhwáhar
 گوهار gwahar, cold
 گول gol, s breakfast time.
 گوشت ghat, inaccessible place, precipice
 گشت ghattagh, v to smother
 گاتور ghatur, a lamb or young sheep suitable for eating (Cf
 S: ghat, ram)
 گوار guhar, adj See گو gwahar
 گهراي ghurais, s a stranger
 گهراي ghari, hour S
 گهل ghal, a band, a raiding party, a raid S ghal
 گهن gahn, a pledge S galmo
 گهوړو ghoꝛo. A band of horsemen. (S: ghoꝛo, horse)
 گيانچ gianch, a small bird found in sandy parts of the country,
 called Malála in the Derajat

- گیترا getra, a kind of melon
 گیت geth, the willow, *Salix nemophylla* P bed
 گیتشک gethishk the *Sinelt* or *Dog myrtle* *Dodonaea viscosa*
 گیت گز gith gaz a kind of Tamarisk T articulata
 گندمپسک gidh mabish, house fly
 گیر gir. Imp. of giragh, take
 گیر git, a memory
 gir aragh, to remember
 gitar dergh, to remind
 گیرا girā dove Si gero (see al ākhlo)
 گزغ getzagh v, p p gillā to bring forth derl off- ring
 گیتست gist, twenty, xu gist, 60, chyar gist, 80 P bist
 گیتستمي gistumi, twentieth
 گیش gush, s a female kid
 گیشتر gushitar, a shrub, *Periploca ophylla*
 گیشتر geshtar, many, more P beshtar
 گیش geslan a sieve
 گیکار gikar, bech
 گیلر gelar, a squirrel Hindi galeri
 گین gin, life breath
 do-gin, pregnant
 گنہ gchi grunt, good
 گندش gieshagh, v, p p gieshtha, to pick out, to lay

J L.

- لپھر laphur, (laf phur) pot bellied pregnant.
 لاد lad, sport lay Si ladu
 ladu ki anagh to play
 لار lār, s crookedness
 لآغ lāgh a male donkey
 لآغار lāghar thin lean P
 لاف lāf, belly stomach
 lāf band, belt.

لَاف lar, bellyache

لَاف aer, bellyful

لَاف lar, to lark

لَاف lar, rule P

لَاف lar, lar, (Salsola arbuscula) Si lano

لَاف lar, a lark

لَاف lar, a waist cloth, dhoti Si lank

لَاف lawar, young of animals

لَاف laragh, v, p p lartha to touch, apply Si lann

لَاف lab, the priming of a gun Si labu

لَاف lab, to flash in the pan

لَاف lar, promise

لَاف lar, obtaining, getting Si

لَاف laragh, to rub off, dismiss, get rid of Si larannu

لَاف lar, stick, rod, staff Si larha

لَاف lar, embankment Piny

لَاف lar na lar for drugs

لَاف lar shame Si

لَاف lar, wretch, prostitute Si larhu

لَاف lar horse dung Si

لَاف laragh v to run away

لَاف laragh to move See lodagh Si lapanu

لَاف laragh p p laragh, to lead beasts of burden, to march, start Si lapanu

لَاف larh, jungle

لَاف laragh, kick P larhat

larhagh janagh to kick

لَاف lar a branch of a tree

لَاف lar, a sword

لَاف laragh, to tremble P

p p laragh

لَاف laragh, to hang (intr) Si larannu

لَاف laraghagh to hang (tr)

لَاف lar, all, the whole

- لشکر *lasbkār*, army P
 لہام *lagham*, horse's bit P *lagam*
 لہد *laghadh* kick See لہد *ladhagh*
 لہر *laghar* af *laghar*, a rapid or water fall
 لہس *laghushagh* v, p p *laghushtha* to slip slip out (1r *lyghz* slip)
 لہور *laghor*, adj fretted mean cowardly poor
 laghoreu dighar poor ground
 laghoren daddav, a wretched pony
 لک *lah*, a hundred thousand P
 لک *l kah* to hide (intr) S: l *la: u*
 لکری *lakaun* butterfly
 لکھ *l kah* to write S: *liklanu*
 لکھ *likanagh* to hide conceal (Causal of *likagh*)
 لالہ *lalla* a lisping
 lalla kbanagh to lisp
 لہا *lamma* south Panj
 لہب *lamb*, a branch
 لہبی *lambi*, s a kind of grass (*Cenchrus cecimatus*?)
 لہج *lanj* blood
 لہک *lang* adj lame P
 لہک *lang* s a torrent
 لہاش *lawashagh* v p p *lawashtha* to drink
 hon lawash bloodthirsty
 mar lawash cannibal
 لہپ *lop* s branch of a valley a small alluvial place in the bed of a stream.
 لہہ *loth* s a bag
 لہج *lofagh* v p p *loftha* to demand to wait
 لہد *lodagh* v p p *lodagh* to move shake (intr) S: *lofau u*
 لہد *lodanagh* to shake (tr) Causal of *lodagh*
 لہر *lu* s hot wind
 لہر *lawar* s a stick

لورعاف *lurāhāf* s a stream which runs occasionally Flood irrigation as distinguished from perennial stream irrigation

لوری *lori* s a minstrel

لوع *logh* s home lous holl (met) family wife

logh wāhā goodman master

logh banukh housewife mistress

لوردزی *laundri* s the temples Sī *laundri*.

لوی *loh* s hot wind Sī *luh*

لویج *loiagh*, s a small pond

لهر *lahar* s a hill torrent

لهم *lahm* a ly timid bashful

لہف *l hef* s a blanket quilt P *liahf*

لتنج *letagh* v p p *lettha* to lie recline Sī *letanu*

لرو *lero* s a male camel (full grown)

لکب *likb* s a line Sī *lik*

likb khaslagh to draw a line

لکھ *lekhagh* v p p *lekhtha*, to count reckon. Sī *lekhanu*

لکھو *lekho* s account reckoning Sī

لیلہ *lihā* a bush *Daphne mucronata* (See phisal gordi)

لیمو *limu* s lemon A.

لوی *lev* s play sport A. la b Pashto *lobah*

lev klanagh to play

M.

ما *ma* pro we plural of man

ماتون *matūn* s stepmother

مات *māth* s mother P *madar* Pehl *ma l*

māth pligh parents

ماحه *mākhā* adv immediately

ماع *maagh* a ly f u le P *nada*

ماد *madān* s mare P *nadan*

مار *mār* s s rke P

svakumar cobra

már val, a kind of creeper

مارفأ marífatá, prep by means of A

مارى mari a house with an upper storey S; mári

مارك mazák, s a two year old camel (Cf S; majadu)

ماسى masi, s maternal aunt S; mási

ماش másh s dal P

ماشع máshragh, s the hammer which holds the match of a match
lock S; másho

ماكورا makurá s vermin (Cf S; mákoro black ant)

مال mal, s cattle A

مالدار maldar, cattle owner P

ماليم malim known, clear A malím

ماما mámá maternal uncle S; mámo

مان man, prep in into

مان آع man ágh, to be applied touch, reach (lagná)

مان دئع man deagh to apply (lagná)

مان رشح man rishagh, to attack

مان روع man ravragh, to enter

مان كراع man khragh to put in

مان گراوع man guzragh, to meet together

مانع máuagh v, p p mantha, to tire, become weary P man
dan

ماه mah s a month the moon P

ماه عبا máh ghuma, eclipse of the moon

ماعع máhagh an udder

ماهكل máhkan s the moon.

mal kam shaf a moonlight night

ماهلو máblo early in the morning

ماهلى mahi fish P

متدل natbal morning selfishness (Ar matlab)

ماتلى matbali selfish

مته math death

متهع mathagh, v to shake (a churn) S; mathanu

مات mat, equal. Si. maṭu.

ماتینغ mattainagh, v. to exchange, barter. Si. maṭānu.

مجال majāl, power. Used as an expression of apology or repentance. A.

مجالس majālis, society. (A. majlis)

مچ much, assembled. (Si. muchu, a heap)

much-khanagh, to assemble, bring together.

much-bingh, to assemble, come together.

مچھ muchh, joint.

phādḥ-muchh, ankle.

dast-muchh, wrist.

مچی muchí, assembly.

مختة malḥta. See mālḥta, immediately.

مد mudd, season, time. (A. muddat)

مدرك madrik, bead

مادی maḍí, goods and chattels Si.

مندخ madḥaḥh, locust. P. malaḥh.

مندغ madḥagh, v, p p. mastha, to freeze, curdle. P. mastan.

مر mar, man. P. mard.

mar-khushoḥh, murderer.

mar-khushí, murder.

mar-kawásh, } cannibal, man eating

mar.wár, }

مراد murád, aim, object A.

مرای maráí, gums

مرجان murján, pepper.

مرد mard, man P.

مردان murdán, s. finger

sháh-murdán, forefinger

nyámaghí murdán, middle finger.

مردانغ murdánagh, the fingers

phádḥ-murdánagh, the toes

مردم mardum, a man, human being P.

- مردس marden, } human, belonging to man
 مردنه mardena, }
 مرزی marzi, pleasure A
 مرغ murgh, bird P
 مرع miragh, v, p p murtha Imp mir, to die P murdan
 مرکا marká, s a deputation
 مرکب markbav, a horse P markab
 مرگاری margávi, curse
 مردادر mardádhir or mardshádhir, pearl P marvarid
 مرورع maroragh, to twist S: marošanu
 مردوبی marvelu see ' behold ' (an expression of astonishment)
 مروشی marosha, to day P imroz
 میراند mirand, } fight, battle
 میراو mirao, }
 مرای marai, however
 مرع miragh v p p mirash, to fight (Cf S: midanu, to meet)
 مروح mirokh, s a fighter
 مزاج مزع miragiragh, to taste P
 مزار mazár, tiger, &c Pashto mzarai
 mazár trip tiger's leap! The name of a game resembling draughts played on a board
 مزن mazun, } great, large Zend. mazdao Skt mahá P mih
 مزان mazan }
 مزیل mizil stage, march P manzil
 مژ muzh mist after rain
 مزع mizhagh, v, p p mishtha to piss
 Cf Pashto mital Imp mizhah
 مزگ mazbg brain P maghiz
 مزگ مز مزگ mizhguzh a small plant found in the Sulaimán range
 مزگ mizhagin See mishásh
 مس mas, ink S:
 مستار mastar, large, greater (Comp of mazan)

- مساج maslagh, curds (from masla, p I of maslagh)
 مسني musti, coarse sugar or massicc gup. ۷۱
 مسرا masari, in front
 مسك musk, a musk P. muskh.
 مسك musk bee malisk, fly
 مسجت masit, mosque A masjid
 مشادا mushaddah, a show
 مشاش mashaash, eyelashes
 مشال mashal, torch A.
 مشت musht, a fist P
 مشت musht, a hilt of a sword
 مشر mashar, celebrated (A mashhur)
 مشع mushagh v, p p masha, to suck (Cf Ar mizz)
 مشع mushagh, v, p p masha, to rub (Cf A muzz)
 مشك mashk, water bag musuck P.
 مشك mushik See mushik
 مكرار mikraz, scissors
 مكهريا mikheria, fringe over horse's eyes See riband B
 ملامت malamat, rebuke, punishment, curse A
 ملائح malailh, angel A
 ملندري malandri, warrior (Poet)
 مم mam, the black bear.
 من man I P
 مانa manna, forbidden Ar man
 مينا minna } ea, security (Poet)
 منيا minniya }
 مانان manan to me me
 مننت minnat entreaties supplication A
 مدد mud daughter (among the Maris)
 مدد mud, spring of water
 مددري mudri, ring Si mudri
 مددو mundo, altogether entirely
 مددیل mandil, turban, lungi

du mandir a respectable man

مستف musif just A

منع managh v, p p munif/a to attend mind Si mananu

منی manu my See also main

مواری mavarka congratulations

موه moth star on the forehead of a horse

موه moth moth (Dál) (*Plascolis Acouitifolius*) Si

موچ moel a leather worker Si

موحو mol/o spider

mol/o logh spider's web

مور mor ant P

موربد morband spotted

موزع mozhagh a boot legging P mozi

موسم mosim season A mausim

موشك mushk rat mouse P mûsh Skr muslika

Tashto mizhak

موش mo hin butter

موکل mokal leave permission to depart A

موکلندع mokrala rag/ to take leave Old Hindi mukkalna

موکل molil a female slave

مومرور momarz e/ur

مومند momand merciful

مال mal I see man

میلوان milivan friendly kinl P milivan

مuları muları foremost in front Si mub fo

مالار mal ar corpse

مالیش mal ish fly (Cf P mığış)

benagh/ nah ek bee

bing mal al horse fly (lit dog fly)

g th a ahisk house fly

ish mal ish blow fly (lit d er fly)

مال mal patience be sure A

malâ dar la patient

- مهلت *muhlat*, time, while, opportunity A.
 مهمان *muhman*, guest P
 مهماني *muhmani*, entertainment P
 مهيرا *mahaira*, in welfare, all's well Answer to the salutation
 biyá durr'sha'lltaghei
 ميار *mayár*, shame *
 ميع *mech*, hint, making signs Si *mechh*
 dast mechdeagh, to beckon
 ميتحمار *mezhmár*, millet Si *
 مدد *midh*, goat's hair or beard
 ميد *medh*, a boatman
 مير *mero*, s assembly
 ميوع *mezagh* See *mizhagh*
 ميستك *mesk*, a small plant, also a kind of soap made from it, used
 in cleaning jewellery
 ميش *mesk*, sheep Especially *dumbas*.
 ميعي *maighi*, pregnant
 منع *mukagh*, to mew
 ميگر *megar*, flock of sheep.
 مل *mel*, meeting Si.
 مينسج *menthagh* wet
 مينار *mainar*, a kind of grass.
 منيار *munhar*, a tree The wild horseradish tree, *Moringa Con-*
 caneensis
 ميار *maivar*, a bush (*Grewia villosa* ?)
 ميو *mevo*, a chief, leader
 ميور *meva*, fruit P
 ميه *meh*, pig P *mekh*
 ميهار *melhar*, flock of sheep
 ميهي *mebi*, buffalo Si.
 من *man*, my See *mani*

ن N.

- ن ná not (un — in composition)
 نالغ ná bal għ minor
 نادد na pud uncommon
 نادد na-durah, ill
 ناسي na-sihi unknown
 ناكما ná kama helpless under compulsion
 نالغ ná laik unworthy
 نارش ná wash unhappy
 ناچيكس náchiken a little
 ناحس nák/un naul I
 ناحو náhka uncle (paternal)
 ناحو راحت náhkozałh cousin (Paternal uncle & son)
 نارغ narigh v p p narit/a to groan
 نار níz s a horn (to blow)
 نار níz pleasant, pretty P
 نارسو nízbo sweet scent P
 نازك názuk del cate tender P
 ناش násl snuff S1 nas
 نافع nafagh the navel. P náf
 نال náł horse shoe A
 نام nam name P
 am nám, namesake
 نانا n ná maternal grandfather S1
 نانی n áni, maternal grandmother S1
 ناورش n ívarish, anyth ng eaten as a rel sh with bread
 نبي nabi prophet A
 نپت napt s lghtng (Net) a gun {P náit napl thi)
 نپورع n purag/ v p p nuparat/a to wring S1 n iuranu
 نپو nutl s face
 نپلوح nalhimbolh s bedclothes clothes given by a host to a guest

نذیف *nadhif*, slave

نذج *nadhakh*, lemon grass, (*Cymbopogon nectarancus*)

نر *nar*, male P.

نر *nar*, life, life Si *nari*

نرم *narim*, soft P.

نروار *nirwār*, justice, decision of a disputed case Si *nirwāru*.

نریان *naryan*, a horse (m.)

نرکھج *naz khanagh*, v to close, bring together

نری *nazi*,

نزی *nazikh*, } near P *nazdik*, *nazd*

نشار *nashar*, brother's wife, daughter in law Si *snushā*.

Pashito, *nashor*

نشان *nashān*, mark, standard P

نشتیجانی *nashtejani*, bedding

نشتیج *nashtrinagh*, to spread out Causal of *nindagh*

نشک *nashk*, mark, sign, distinction A *nashā*.

نعا *nighā*, eight, show P *nighā*.

نعر *nughur* See *noghur*

نعر *nughra*, silver P *nukra*.

نعر *nughraenā*, of silver

نعی *naghan*, bread P *nān*

نور *nighor*, side, direction

نوشج *nighoshagh* See *ngoshagh*

نفا *nafa* profit A. *nafa*

نفسج *nafuskh* stepdaughter

نکرا *nukrá*, white (of a horse) P

نکرج *nukragh*, to separate part (intr)

نکل *naki* imitation, copying A *naki*

naki khanagh to imitate

نکبه *nakh* } old woman

نکبه *nakho*, } ditto

نگاه *ngāh*, care P

نگاه *ngāhbām* carefulness

نگوش nigoshagh, to listen, attend Cf Pashto, nghwatal

pp ngoshtla

نالي nali, s the forearm. Si nari

phádh nali, the shin

نالي nali, s. the barrel of a gun. Si

ناماش namash, prayers P namaz

نامو nambo the bú plant, *Orotalaria burhia*

نامي nambi s fresh feeling in the air after rain

نامک namak, in namak haram, traitor P

نمونه namuna pattern P

نگ nang honor, dignity P

نگار nangár, plough

nangár bahagh, to plough

نندع nundagh, v, p p nishtha, to sit, dwell stay

P nishastan, nishin Pashto, nastal

er nundagh, to sit down

نواسع nawasagh, grandson, granddaughter P nawáa

نواشی nawashi, to morrow

nawashi begí to morrow evening

نول nawán, perhaps

نوتونی nuturen, a game resembling gobang played on a board

نوح nolh new The new moon the moon P nu.

نوح nauh, a bride Pashto naye

نود nawad, felt P namda Pahl namad

نود nodh, rain clouds rain

نور nor, mungoose, ichneumon S noru

نورا nurá silver

نور navz pulse A nafs

نورد nuzd } nineteen P

نورد nuzdah }

نوغار noghar, } skirt of the hulls

or

نوغار nughar, }

نوک nok, beak of a bird. P

نوکر naukar servant P

نوکاری naukari, service. P

نه nah, no, not P

نه nuh nine P

نهر nabar, canal A

نهرم nuhram, ugly

نہمت nabmat, intention. A.

نہمی nuhmi, ninth

نی ní } now Pazand nun. Pashto nan
نن nin }

نیدع nyádāgh v p p nyásthā to post^t establish appoint.
P nihadan

نیم nyám middle P myan

nyáma, in the middle

نیمچی nyamji one who goes between, arbitrator

نیمچہ nyamjāh middl ng in the middle

نیمیان nyámián in the middle in (from nyáma)

نیت nyat object desire A

نعل' neġ' good. P nek.

neġhen du a, prayer

نرموش nermosh noon (for nem ro h) P nem roz

نر' nır s roa t meat

نزع nezagh spear P neza.

نستا nesta, } was not.

نستاش nestash }

نستاش nesten is not

نستکار nestkar poor de-titute P

نیش neśh tooth (Si. Pashto neśh tusk)

نغار negā'ir in the direction of See nemgā'a.

نیکه n kah marriage ceremony A nikah.

نیلغ nilagh blue

نیم nem, half P

nem-ráh, halfway.

nem-shaf, midnight

نیمغ nemagh, butter.

نیمغا nemghá, in the direction of, towards

نیمون nimon, lemon. A

نہیں nen, no, not.

نینہ nína, modern, belonging to the present time.

nina-vakhat, now-a-days See ní

و W. V.

واجبا wájá, } like, resembling.
واجبه wájh, }

وار wár. (In composition) eater P. khor.

mar-wár, man eater

shír-wár, suckling

وارس wáris, heir. A wáritk.

وازا wázhú, lord, master, sir. P. llwaja

dighár-wázhá, landlord

logh-wázhá, goodman.

واگو wágú, a large lizard, alligator. (S. vágú, alligator)

واگی wágí, that very one S.

وام wám, debt

وامدار wámdár, debtor.

وانع واپرا wánij-vápará, give and take, buying and selling (uncommon) S.

واندا wándá, leisure. S. wando

وانع wánagh, v, p p wántha, to read. P. llwándan

واهو wáhu, outcry, the alarm.

وابا wabá, cholera (Ar. wabí, pestilence)

وابه wapsagh, v, p p waptha, to sleep P. llhustan, llhusp

وات wat, week S. wati.

واتا watá, stone Panj

واتی vitti, space, interval S. vithi.

وٲ wath, self, oneself. P. *l*hud. Skr. *swad-itya*

وٲي wathí, one's own, own.

واٲٲ wałłt time Ar waqt.

وٲ wad, increase.

واٲٲاٲ wađáinagh, to increase Panj. *wađáwan*,

واٲرٲ wađrí, leather strap Si. *wađlí*.

واٲرٲ wađrí, bribery. Si. *wađlí*.

وٲ wadh See وٲ wath, self. P. *l*hud.

واٲٲ wađhí, birth.

wađhí *hanagh*, to foul.

واٲبارٲ wađbaríyá, excellently, stoutly.

وارٲ ward, food

وارغ waragh, v, p p wártha, imp. *biwar*, to eat, drink.

P. *l*hurđan. Skr. *hvar*.

وارٲ warná, youth, young man. P. *barná*

وارٲ warú, beam Si. *waro*, rafter

وارٲاٲ wařainagh, causal of *waragh*, to feed.

واس was, strength Si. *wasu*.

be-was, helpless

واسر wasar, wild onion See *whasar*.

واسٲ wastád, master of a subject, skilful. P. *ustád*

واسرراحت wasarzákht, brother-in-law Cf. P. *l*husar, *záda*.

واسرك wasarik, father-in-law P. *l*husar

واسرٲ wařaríyá, in front, foremost

واسم wa'am, inhabited Si. *wasarw*

واسٲ wasí, mother in law P. *l*husú Skr. *vařarú*

واش wash, sweet, happy P. *l*kush Skr. *swádu*

واشكٲ washíkí, male of any beast of chase

واشي washí, sweetmeats

واكٲ wakíř, agent A.

واٲ } *val*, } creaper Si. *val*.

واٲاٲ } *valan*, }

واٲٲ vanni, bride. Si.

- وڼی vanni name of a plant
 وڼج vanijagh, v to yield up
 وڼجینج vinyainagh v to spoil Sı vinyáinu
 وهاد whádā or wahádā, salt
 وهار whar dirty, foul P lāhor
 وهان wlān tray, dish P lāwān
 وهار whar, sleep P lāwāb Z qafna
 وهرد whard food P
 وهسر whasır the wild onion *Allium rubellum* A.
 ورس ves clothing Sı vesu.
 وڼا vela time Sı velo
 وڼی velu, street Panj

8 II.

- حاجی 1471 pilgrim A حاجی
 هاج hākh earth, clay P lākh
 هادر hādār, heart Ar lādār
 هارغ hāragh dates P lāharik
 هازر hazır present Ar حاضر
 هاش hāsh double tooth (Cf Pashto ghāsh)
 هاعا hāgh, awake
 هال hāl, circumstances new A حال
 halā dai I give the news
 هالوار hālwār, conversation
 هامع hāmagh raw unripe uncooked P lāham
 هان hān klān chief P lāhan
 هانسی 1472 (عابی abbās) an eight anna piece
 هانر hānar discuss on conversation P lāhabar
 هنجع habkagh v to stutter Sı habah
 هفت haft seven P haft
 هپج haptagh a week P haftā

- هپتمی haptumí, seventh. P.
 هتار hatar, danger, apprehension. Ar. *lhaṭar*.
 هت hat, shop. Si. *haṭu*.
 هت hath, the wild olive, *Olea cuspidata*. P. *zaitún*.
 هم huch, horse's hough. Si. *lhuch*.
 هچو hachho, thus, so. P.
 هچی hachí, any. Often contracted to 'chi. P. *hech*.
 هدبرغ hadiragh, to chop up.
 هد had, bone. Si. *hadu* Pashto, *had*.
 هدکی hidkí, hiccough. Si. *hiḍkí* Pashto *haṭkaí*.
 هدا hudhá, } God. P. *lhudá*.
 هداي hudháí, }
 هدين hadhen, then.
 هر hir, a young male camel up to six months.
 هر har, every, each. P.
 har-do, both.
 har-rangá, of every kind
 har-ro, daily, always.
 har-sál, every year.
 har-has, every one.
 har-kí, every thing that—, each.
 har-vaḷḷá, } always
 har-velá, }
 har-bandá, everywhere.
 هر hur, adv. apart.
 hur-janagh, to drag apart.
 هرب harb, jawbone
 هرتال hartál, arsenic (Si. *hartálu*, yellow orpiment.)
 هرتیل hartel, large saddle bags
 هرجی hurj, saddle bags. P. *lhurji*.
 هردک hordik, squirrel.
 هردعات hardhát, metal. Skr. *dhātu*.
 هرس hurs, avarice. A.

هرش *harsh*, } a cubit
 هرشه *harshā*, }

هرع *harragh*, s. an infirm person

هرع *harragh*, s. a saw

هرف *harf*, letter Ar

هرمراده *harmzāda*, bastard, scoundrel A P

هرنولي *harnoli*, dhatura

هروار *harwār*, a measure of corn containing nearly 10 mounds

Indian weight P *lharwār*

هري *harri*, } mad (of dogs)
 هريا *harriyā*, }

هزده *hazdah* eighteen P

هزگر *hazgar*, anywhere

هس *has*, an ornament, a "hasa" or silver necklace Si *hasu*

هستل *hastal*, mule

هشت *hasht*, eight P

هشتر *hushtur*, camel (the generic term) P *shutur*

Skr *us̄tra* Drabui *huch* Zond *ustra* Pashto *ush*

هستمی *hashtumi*, eighth

هشع *hushagh* p p *hushtha*, to dry (intr)

هشک *hushk*, dry P *l̄hushk* Skr *ṣushka* Z *huska*

hushken doq skeleton

هشکي *hushki*, scarlet

هک *hak* rights

هکل *hakl* drawing

هکلع *hakalagh* v p p *hakalatā*, to drive to urge on

هکم *hukm* (v *hukm*) order

هل *hal* melting *hal biagh*, to melt thaw

هل *hal* a kite Si

هلاس *halās* fr. P *l̄halās*

هالك *balk* vli., collection of huts (Cf. Ar *l̄halk*, *l̄halkat*)

هاليد *halidh* s. e

هليدي *haleni* a v i loudly

همنچه *hambācha* iron pouch Si *hambācho*

همبار hambár, a collection of corn, and enclosure round it

P ambár

همودا hamodha, there, in that very place

هميدا hamedhá, here, in this very place

هميش hamesh, this very one

hameshiya phar, on this account

هن han, neighing, whinnying

han khañagh, to neigh, whinny

هنگري hujrî, the shoulder blade See bardast Sî lianji

هنگير hujir, fig (P anjur)

هنگهر hanchêho, thus, so P

هند hand, a place, dwelling (P lhana) (Sî handhu)

handa, in place, instead.

thi handá, elsewhere

har bandá, everywhere.

hech bandá, anywhere

liech handa nca, nowhere

handiyá, somewhere

ya-handa, in one place, together

ás-hand, fire place

zalm hand, scar of a sword wound.

هند nind, hutch

هندی hundi, weapon.

هندبع handaunagh, to be useful

هنر hunar, skill

هنگ hunkagh to neigh

هنگر hangar, charcoal (Cf. Sindhi angara.)

هنگلو hingalo, variegated. (Sî hungulú vermilion)

هو hau, yes

هوان hawan, that (P ham áu.)

هوانكر hawankar, as much as that

هوانگو hawango fluther

هوت hot, hero, warrior

هود *hūd tank* Ar

هودة *hūdāh, seventeen* P

دار هود *hodadar, official (for P ubdādar)*

هود *hod, hole cave, den*

هور *haur rain* Si horu.

هور *hor,*

هورگ *borg* } empty

هورگس *horgin,*

هورجس *horjin* See *hurju* Saddle bags

هوش *hosh sense* P

هوشع *hoshagh, s an ear of corn (P khasha)*

هوشيار *hoshyar, skilful* P

هوب *hauf, leprosy a severe illness, violent fever*

هول *hol*

هول پوش *hol posh* } armour, accoutrements Si

هوم *hom, the air plant*

هون *hon, blood* P khaun

هوش *hawesh, this, this one*

هوى *hawaen, adj this*

هي *hi* See *kidkashk*

هي *hai or*

hi hai either, or (P khwah, kh vah)

هيا *hiyá shame* A.

be hiyá shameless

هيت *hait, camel s pack saddle*

هست *híst, green corn, khasil* P khawid

هع *heeb any* P

هچي *hechi anything*

hechi na } nothing none not at all
chi na

هك *hih swine* P k/uk

هد *hedh sweat (Skr svīd P pa-sina)*

هندشك *hi /hishk the khup bush, Orthanthera rimicola*

اير hir, a hour (Ar hur)

اير hair, welfare, (Ar Ahair)

hair kharagh to salute

ma-haira, all's well

هیران hirán, dish, plate

هیرته hirth, fine, thin

هیرا harza, cholera.

هیرزج hízhoók, a waterfall

هیرس hes, rust, dirt.

هیل hil, hope

هیلک helík, tame subdued, accustomed Si her íku.

هیلوند hulwand, hopeful

هینز hínz, a leather churn

hinz ar mathagh, to churn

هینا hína, weak Si híno

ي Y.

یازده yázh lah, eleven P

یازدهمی yázhdumí eleventh P

یتیم yatím, orphan A

یكنی yakín, certain A

يك yak, one P

yak aptiyá one another

yake, only one

yake chyar, fourfold, } &c

yake-sar, threefold, }

یله دنگ yala deagh to let loose See یلغ دنگ ilagh deagh

Pashto yalah

یمارا yamára, for ever See jamara.

یه ya, one Cf Pashto yau, yavah

ya bara at once

ya bare, once

ya-ranga, of one sort

ya-banda, in one place, together

SPECIMENS OF THE BALOCHI LANGUAGE.

I

The Wanderings of the Rind Balochis

[This poem is very widely spread, and I have met with it in almost every Baloch tribe. The versions differ very slightly. The present one, as the dedication in the last two lines shows, was recited to Jalál K7 in a former Chief of the Leghâris. Another version, from a Gurchâni Dom, similarly brings in the name Nihilál Khân. The poem is probably of considerable age, it is very elliptical in expression, many of the grammatical forms are antiquated, and the versification is loose and formless. It gives the legendary account of the Wanderings of the Baloches before they settled in the countries they now inhabit, distinguishes the tribes entitled to rank as Rinds from those not so entitled, and concludes with a catalogue of their leaders.]

Shubr Alláh hinda guz ara
 baidel áh mulka wathán
 Thí yhan Khál o gilo bi
 Heku mudo wash dila
 Má nuld Mir Hamz ngh ún
 Sob darg il í gur en
 Azb Halál á pl í khayán
 go jizir in j l eroan
 Masra Viren Jalál Haz
 chl il o-chyár bolik en
 Kalál alí Domj ur ma ny r í wan
 al al r Shút in mizile
 Ki Khátun Hár in bân í
 Kech rāsten j halawa

Makuríná Het ninda
 Khorogh mar Kech-dehá
 Azh Halabá Chándiyaghá
 Kalamthi e logh pha guren
 Jo mltáf lel r klanána
 Kul sardir Shailak en
 Man Nahivá Noh nindi
 Jitkani i la guren
 Phuzh, Mirali, Jatol
 Drust man Sesi Qhádará
 Drishak Khasn, Mazbri
 E go Rindá yagur en
 Azh Lonyáda Phuzh Rinde
 Far go Mir en Chákur en
 Golo, Gopáng, Dashi
 Rind thaliyá dar ant
 Thí Baloch láz luskáen
 Drust man Rindá manahá
 Nashik daur pha Gorgezán
 E man Thaliyá dehá
 Noh korái swáen
 E go Rindá yaguren
 Rindán man Shorán nindi
 Lashar man Gandáragh en
 E maní perá o rand en
 E Balocha daptar en
 Má deun si xal jangá
 E Balocha shiddat en
 Shashak o Sháhdád dání
 Las sardar Chakar en
 Chhil bazar khat Mir gwánkhá
 Thewaghán dáde potar en
 Hol-posh dast-kalaya
 Druh khawan o júbah en
 Paph pechá go khawa
 Phadh kalez morbagh et
 Kárech kátar nughraena
 Dast mundri thanguren
 Bakar o Gwaharam Rímena
 Zar zuwál Nodh bandagh en
 Phuzhán Járo jaur-jawír en
 Hadden Dine brad'ar en

Pheroz o Bijar Rehan
 Mir in Rindan zahm jan en
 Soliba, Mihañ, Ali,
 Jám, Sahak o Alan en
 Haibat Bivaragh man Rindan
 Mir Hassan go Brahm en
 Shair ki sherán jori
 Mir Jalál Hân surphadh en
Translation

Thanks and praise to God, himself he is Lord of the land When the rest of the word becomes dust and clay, alone He remains with serene heart

We are the offspring of Mir Hamza victory is in the worship of God From Halab do we arise there are fights with the unbelievers Foremost is Mir Jull K'ín, there are four and forty tribes By stages (we march) from Kalabula (Karbala?) to Bampur and the cities of Sistan We came to Harun's hand on the right side of Kech The Hots settle in Makran the Khosrs in the land of Kech From Halab come the Chandiyas near the home of the hakimthis David dug out running water and dry land the chief of all is Shuhák

In Nahi the Nols settle close to the Jistkínis The Phuzhes Miralis and Jatois all in Siri and Djalír The Drishaks Khans and Maziris are one with the Rinds In origin the Phuzhes are Rinds they were with Mir Chakír The Golos Gopíngs and Dashtis are outside the Rind circle (dish) The other very numerous Baloches are all included in the Rinds Distinguished for wealth among the Gorgzes are those in the country of Tiali The Nols and Korus are mixed together they are one with the Rinds The Rinds settle in Shorán the Lasharis in Qandari This is our foot print and track this is the Baloch record For thirty years we are engaged in battle this is the Baloch struggle

In the time of Shuhák and Shaláid Chakír was chief of the whole Forty thousand come at the Mir's call all descendants of one ancestor All with armour upon their forearms all with bows and quivers with silk scarves and overcoats and red boots on their feet with silver knives in their daggers and golden rings on their hands There were Bakr and Gwaláín and Wámen and the gold scattering Doodbandagh Of the Phuzhes was Jaro venomous in reply and Halde his brother by religion There were Pheroz Bijar Rehan and Miran the swordsmen of the Rinds There were Soliba Mihañ Ali Jám Ishak and Alan Haibat Han and Bivaragh of the Rinds and Mir Hassan with Haridun

It is the poet that composes the songs and Mir Jalál Khan comprehends them

II

Poems relating to Mir Chákar

Mir Chákar is the great legendary hero of the Rind Baloches. He is represented as having led them into the countries they now occupy from Makrán, and as having founded a kingdom with its capital Sibi (Sibi). He waged war with the Turks under Humáu Chughattá. On the civil war between the Rinds and Lasháris breaking out, the Turks under their leader Zunu joined the Rinds, and the Lasháris were defeated. The Turks seized the Lashári women, but released them on the expostulation of Chákar, who said that Baloches would be disgraced by being accomplices in such a deed. At one time Chákar was a prisoner to Humáu, who called him up and asked him "What is the best of all weapons?" Chákar replied, "Anything that a man can lay hold of in a fight." The king then had Chákar brought unarmed into a narrow street, and a savage elephant turned loose at the other end. As it rushed upon Chákar, he caught up a dog that was lying in the road, and threw it in the elephant's face with such violence that it turned and fled. Chákar is said to have founded the old fort at Sibi, which he ultimately abandoned at the end of the civil war on his way to the Panjab. His name has been given to several places in Balochistan, among them Chákar má'í 'Chákar's upper storey,' a hill near Sangsila in the Bugti country, from which he is said to have taken his last look back at Sibi. This is a physical impossibility, but Chákar was a 'godlike man' (*Hudháí mard*), and could do things which the present generation is not capable of. Another place, named after him, is Chákar Tankh 'Chákar's defile' in the Marri country.

It is difficult to say how far any part of Chákar's adventures are historical. Baloches began to arrive at Multán and the neighbourhood from Makrán in the time of Husáin Langa, towards the end of the 15th century (Briggs' *Ferishtá*, Vol IV, p 388). Soon afterwards came one whose name is transliterated by Briggs Meer Jakar Zund, which should probably be Mir Chákar Rind. He obtained a *jágr* in Uchh from Jám Bayazid (Ib p 396).

Thus Mir Chákar is said to have come from Solypur, but I have not been able to discover this place. This was about 1520 A D. About the same time we find Baloches in the Panjab as far north as Bābrah and Khushab on the Jehlam (Erskine's *Bāber*, p 256).

This irruption of Baloches into the Panjab was probably caused by the pressure on them of the Turks or *Mughals* who were then under the *Argúns* invading Kachhí and Sindh. Sháh Beg son of Zulmun Beg *Argún*, took Sibi first in A D 1179 and a second time about A D 1511. This occupation may have been the cause of Chákar's emigration. Sháh

Beg made Sibi his capital for some time, and it is probable that he and not Chákir really built the old fort there (Erskine's *Baber and Humáyun* Ed 1864, Vol I, pp 312 347, 348) There is no record of any collision between Humayun and the Baloches except during his flight in A D 1543, when he seems to have been plundered by them in the Helan Pass (Baber and Humáyun, Vol II p 260) and again fell in with them between Kandahar and Sistán (p 271) This is perhaps sufficient for the introduction of his name into the legends Zunu, the Turk leader, perhaps stands for Zulnún Beg in whose name Shah Beg fought

The Quarrel of Mir Chakar and Gwaharám

[This poem also seems from its language to be an old one It describes the causes of the division between the Rinds and Lasháris the two sections into one of which all true Baloches fall The Rinds were under Chákar, the Lasháris under Gwaharám Finally Chákar in disgust emigrated to the Panjab, and settled at Satgar in the Lahore District, where he died and is said to be buried]

Kilati Havir gushi Sári Rind Ghulam Bolák gushi Chákir Gwaharám
Keríkután gushi Gohar bautiya khardo gál gushi phílaven
sí sal jaug gushi

Yad khānan nāme Ilah
man awwal sir nāraghān
Hudar o phusht o phirāh
sir hizi ate alhiz zamān
Biyā lori go siwāla
sir manī guftārgān
Bar gwara belān dilegā
no kilāti bradhārān
Mangel ā Rinda pha Bompur
kech bagha Makurān
Mastaren logh Domki en
man Baloch meravan
Rind Lashān āwara
tran basthā i ha wakhān
‘Biyāeth sheddā bilāq us
bilun girāfen ulkahan
Jo mitāfā bi kārū
bahr khānuz bi pha wakhān

Chakurá der zamaghena
 gwash li durren Gohará
 'Bhar o Soran joá
 kaehrakí pháká i,
 He muana biga bieharen,
 mind be anden 'bafí '
 Rosh azh Gwaharám shaharís
 rasthig/ant kharda charian
 Darig/en boran ziwarent
 pha shukár o 'suláran
 Hir khushthant justaghiya
 phar wakhí láf seráhan
 Ráj bund áhant hazari
 azh da demí zimeha
 Kahrara thekan khawathant
 pha badhen kudarag/an
 'Shun gura Gwaharám theghá
 'shan gurá Mir Chakura
 Phurven si sal jang ath
 Gohara hur jladha
 Sar galoi báshghanti
 nesh rikthant azh dafa
 Mara di ekhawá di ishtha
 pha Hudhai ásurá
 Gudá Saltane Bilochá
 ehl khutka bi pha wakhán
 Chakur azh brít/gasura
 Gwastha Satten Gharan

Translation

Kilati son of Habib says to the lofty Ghulam Bolak Rinds he says : about the quarrel between Chakar and Gwaharam he says of the refuge taking of Gohar in few words he says of full thirty years war he says, as follows

First I remember the name of God my morning star of old, lord, and support and protector to the most illustrious prophet

Come minstrel at early morn learn my sayings and carry them to the friends of my heart, and the assembly of my brethren

The bold Rinds came to Bompur, to kech and fertile Makran, the greatest family was the Dombi in the Baluch assemblies

The Rinds and Lasharis met together, they took counsel among

themselves "Come, let us march hence, let us leave these wildspread lands. Let us conquer streams and dry lands, and deal them out among ourselves. Let us take no count of rule or ruler."

They came to their own homes. The chiefs (turban wearers) ordered their slaves to saddle their young mares. "Loose the slender chestnut (mares) from their stalls, saddle the numerous fillies steeds worth nine thousand each. Let us bring in herds of camels from round about, from the mouth of the torrent of Nah." The men called to the women "Come down from Chaju, take out your wrappings and bed carpets and red blankets, pillows, and spotted rugs, and many coloured bedstead moulded cups in abundance, and Makrani drinking vessels. Chakar will not stay in this country, he will go to his own far land."

The Rinds clothed their bodies in overcoats and turbans, with red boots on their feet. The Rinds were distinguished for hospitality.

They called together Dhadar and Seri, in Jhal and the mouth of the Nilah, Hab, Phab, Moh and Mall in the mouth of the Nah torrent. They stayed at the city of Gay in the land of Maragah. The tigers of men assembled Sangar and the Sulaiman mountains, the rulers of Sang and Mundala became payers of tribute to our chief.

In the boundaries of fertile Kachhi, in Dhari and Bhanar. There was generous Bijar with his scimitar, and the leader Sulaiman with his sword.

Gohar came for refuge with the Nawab Chakar, saying "Show me a place for my cattle, and herds of camels." The far seeing Chakar said to the fair Gohar "Go to the streams of Shorau in the direction of Kachrak. There stay at ease with your herds of camels, and have no anxiety by night."

One day some madmen went forth from Gwaharam's city, they were mounted on fine chestnut (mares) for the sake of hunting and exercise.

They killed a pair of young camels (of Gohars) to fill their bellies withal.

The chief fell into a great rage (lit. rage of a thousand), on both sides damage was done. A curse falls upon the wicked upon the doors of evil. On this side was Gwaharam with his sword on that side Mir Chakar. For full thirty years war continued about these young camels of Gohars. All the excellent youths have been slain the teeth have dropped from their mouths, and God's mercy has spared us only. Then the Baloch rulers made peace among themselves, and Chakar on account of this feud among brethren passed away to Saighar.

Chākar's denunciation of his foes on leaving Sibi

Chākar Shahak gushī farī Rind Bādshāh gushī ān rosh kī Sevī
khūlī kharde gāl gushī Gwaharāmār phasave dātā gushī

Bilān mar lawāshen Sevī
Gauren sadhānī margāvī
Jāme Nindavā bhāṭṭiyā
Sai roshan Baharām neghā
Sī sāl uvt o uzhmāra
Jān jebhāvān jangiyā
Tī egā azh balgavā honenā
Cl otān cho kamāndā boghān
Julātān na nāshant lārena
Warnāyān dū mandilēnā
Lad ma ḡeravān na rustī aut
Misk ma barūtān na mīshthant
Wī rd dumbaghān meshānī
Karwālī sī arāb sharr joshant
Shāhān phā nishān yakhe nest
Drustān wārthaghān hindiyān
Shartān dātāghān shīmenān
Bachakī lawar bānzīyā
G val arām mēzhen Gandāryā
S īgī e ma zūtib pī rentī a
Māclīyā lawāshtha lanjuth
Alī o Wālī druh dā ān
Yakī kulata h ronen
Hagh kāvālī Turkānān
Rind bārag/en borānān
Gwaharā n azh dūde hāi de bī
Ne Goi bī ne Gā dā agh

Translation :

kar son of Sī a hak says the exalted Ruler of the Rīds says on the day he leaves Sibi these few words he says in reply to Gwaharām he says (as follows)

I will leave man devouring Sevī curses on my infidel foes! For three days shall the Jām Nindo frōm his oven (distribute bread) in honour of Dabrām (slain). For thirty years for ever shall there be war with these g gant o men nor shall my sword be clean from stains of blood. I will bend it like jointed sugarcane, so that through crookedness it will not go into the sheath.

The distinguished (ht two turbined) youths do not rise up to sport among the houses, they rub no scent on their moustaches, but they eat fat tailed sheep and boil strong liquor in their stills. There is not one of them with signs of a ruler about him. They have eaten all their weapons, they have gambled away their beads, they have children & sticks in their hands. Let Gwaharam stay in dusty Gandava, a stone thrown into a well. Machi has drunk blood, Ali and Wali are traitors. The rebels' fort has been surrounded, and reduced to earth by the tyrannous Turks and the Riuls on highbred mares (chestnuts). Gwaharam (will be expelled) from both places, (and possess) neither a grave nor Gandava.

III

Dosten and Shiren

The legend on which the following poem is based is as follows.

During the war between Mir Chakar the Hind leader and Humau Chughatta king of the Turks (i.e. the Badshah Humayun), Chakar was forced to consent to give up some Hind maidens to Humau, but actually sent instead young men in disguise. On this being discovered, they were ordered to be kept in perpetual imprisonment in the fort of Harrand. Among these prisoners was Dosten. He had been engaged to marry his cousin Shiren, who remained faithful to him during his many years imprisonment. At last her parents said that she must no longer remain unmarried, no hope being left of Dosten's return, so they found for her another husband, also named Dosten. (This is alluded to in line 93, where she says 'Not this Dosten but the old one') Him she long refused to marry but at last yielded to the pressure put on her, and arrangements were made for the ceremony. Meanwhile Dosten in prison at Harrand had succeeded in gaining the favour of the Mughal or Turk Governor of the fort, and some liberty was allowed him. His mare had died, but had first borne a fine colt which had grown up and which Dosten was allowed to keep. One day games and races were going on and Dosten asked and obtained leave to join in the race. Mounting his horse, he said good bye to the Governor, turned its head towards the Chachar Pass and went off at full speed. Several pursuers followed him but no horse had the endurance of his chestnut. At intervals along the rocky pass they stumbled and fell and these spots bear the horses' names to the present day. At last he was left alone having wearied out all his pursuers, and travelled homewards. On nearing his tribe he overtook a minstrel (Dom or lori). He asked him the news, and where he was going. The minstrel told him of the impending

ing marriage of Shiren, and said that he was on his way to sing at the wedding. Dosten then told his story and prevailed on the minstrel to change clothes with him. Thus disguised, he made his way into the assembly with the other minstrels, and sang the poem which follows, bringing in the substance of a message he had received in captivity from Shiren. He was immediately recognized by Shiren, who declared that she would marry him and no other, and they were happily married then and there.

In the poem Dosten first begins by saying how his mare could not live in the heat of the plains, and then passes on to say how a Khorasan merchant brought him down Shiren's message, which constitutes the remainder of the poem. It begins with an animated description of a Nomadic Baluch tribe in the hills moving to fresh pastures after rain, and then turns to Shiren weeping in her little hut for her lost lover. Her companions try to console her, but she will not be consoled, since he is in captivity. She then describes how when she wanders over the hills with the other Baluch women, according to their custom, she always picks a flower for her lover's sake, and ends with a prayer for his safe return home again.

Lines 40-44 seem to be an interpolation. They have no connexion with the subject matter of the poem.

- Zangī māni bādero
 Guaharam māni jam o bel
 Whantkar Shihane Si dāze
 Saughau phā thā rīl ānā
 5 Nōkhī ākhthaghēn mānīnā
 Sighēn gor khushēn syiharā
 Afa nā wārth Bāh neghā
 Kikh o Karj Lā Sindeghā
 Loṭi bāhīrān Dasteghān
 10 Loṭi wadh māhānē y lāhān
 Phitoḷh dafa mā lāhorān
 Dori phur k mānān āfā
 Suti l lūn khawān
 Whāwā kalā nēlān
 15 Mārwarī jāwān zūrenān
 Mārde arz Hui kīn ākhthā
 Ieghār el lū o humānān
 Bār ro lkanām gonāth
 Hurjīn mā Hēn lhangān
 20 Sūl īr kāi dāl arī mīskīnā
 Phāyghām gon āthī Rindānī

- 65 Phursant f dila o balá
 ' Pharche kbunalt khordema
 Suhren man makh o niláná
 Brikh thar bambaven dazzena'
 Gregk bikh, janán telank dátá
- 70 ' Dir bikh, o janán jawan o ná
 Dir bikh o janán, dir ninde
 Bilan khunál o khor dema
 Suhrán man makh o nila bant
 Brikh o bambaven dazzen bant
- 75 Dost shume phak ir nen
 Anmír ki jána dozábá
 Suhra rea darkára
 Ditta harraghen bad dúyán
 Turkán azh harch gwázenthá
- 80 Ma zar joshen Arandá shabra
 Sunjen isp tih alen lafá '
 Dung hant janikh Rindá u
 Malání phad/á shaf ban
 Kháyant khargazi krámaná
- 85 Nel/en-niyaten gwandáná
 Maurán azh kurmán sindáná
 Phaśán gwárag/í lalphulan
 Nem jamaven jigha jant
 Nem khunál o sar hosl án
- 90 Nem pha sammáen khauliyá
 Yakhe pha maní niyatá
 Chitho ma wafáí mushk khan'
 Bi phusl t azh baikhán jarená
 Shíkh daz goli ir jediyá
- 95 Dastán pl a Hu khá burzaro
 'Alláh ki biyír Mahk Dostená
 Sauten sammáen kl auliyá
 Esli yá ná, kawán ohyá
 Hor pha lammaghan sheryán
- 100 Baro mizlán darená
 Burár wázhé amírená
 Nin l o nyádá pl íkh o mákhání
 Dimá al akhalen brashání
 Rozi tá Mal k Dostená
- 105 Didár khasha rozi tá.

good Away! sit far off! Let my face and earrings be uncleaned, my red and blue clothes unwashed my locks tangled and dusty, I do not want you for friends He who was the friend of my heart, for whose sake I should adorn myself, I saw carried off from his native land by evil cursed Turks shut up in the wealthy city of Harirud within an empty stable

The daughters of the Rinds form a band (and wander) following in the track of the showers The vultures come croaking invoking good fortune Breaking the Maru flowers from their stems, and plucking the red garish flowers, some place them in their bodices and breasts some in their earrings, lower and upper, and some (keep them) for their true love's sake Pluck one for my good luck, and keep it in your closed hand, and secretly from my bitter foes my own sister and love says with hands raised up to God 'My God bring back Malik Dosten according to his true promise not this one but the old one Swiftly, tiger like chestnut mare bear him southwards, come by long stages bring home my noble lord to dwell with his father and mother and the assembly of his beloved brethren May Malik Dosten appear, may he appear to my sight

NOTES ON THE TEXT

The text of this poem is taken from two versions, one recited by a Shambani the other by a Marri There are some variations which are noted below the Shambani version being marked (a) the Marri version (b) The Shambani version is the base of the text A fragment marked (c) from a Gurelani Doma implies a line or two

Lines 10 and 15 are supplied from (c)

Line 11 is only found in (b) and (c)

Line 18 For *rodzi* in (b) reads *mehlavani* spices

Line 27 *Lazant* is from (b) (i) reads *dashalant*

Line 32 For *banukhan* (b) reads *godiyi* with the same meaning

Lines 40—44 appear to be interpolated They only occur in (a) which contains several passages not in the other version

Lines 46—49 are from (b) The whole passage from line 15 to line 57 is almost identical with one in the poem of Lahi and Majnun Lines 56 and 57 are from (b)

(a) reads 'I lullen zan sara er ki ant

Gindirah with o goi afi

Line 62 is from (b) (a) reads *Harti jedim elid o chyir*

Line 68 For *dazeni* (b) reads *be zanik* an unornamented

Line 69 For *greh lath* weeps (b) reads *zahr girth* 'is angry

Line 75 is from (b)

Line 77 (b) reads 'Subríní rár rakhí'

Line 79 from (b) (a) reads

Turkán mughálán buphā.

Between lines 72 and 80 (b) inserts

Ganjen ispahán phár lishā

the meaning of which is not clear. Also after l 81 (b) inserts,

lāhā mīr janeghā khushthā

Dast o ispahāna bolāthā,

which is equally unintelligible

Line 99 for pl a 'towards' (b) reads phālav 'direction'

Line 100 From (b) (a) reads

Khosarā dehan dīrā

'Swiftly to his distant country'

IV

The Rise of the War between the Rinds and Lasharis

[This poem is another fragment of the Chákar cycle, giving an account of the spoiling of Gohar's camels by the Lasháris and Chákar's vow of revenge. The episode of the refugee lizard is quoted by one of the characters as an illustration of the extreme Baloch doctrine of hospitality. Rihan and Járo the Rind warriors mentioned were sister's sons to Chákar. Doda who is mentioned at the end is Doda Gorgez, celebrated for the revenge he took for the spoiling of Sammi's cattle.]

Noñ Bahrám gushí jareñ Rashikani Baloch gushí amar Bulmat
Kalmat karakutan gushí baghár láután gushí

Whazh gushen Lori biyar wathā shaghār

Ma sara charen bairame pl aglār

Jawan mard datara gure dadka

Zi azh Sannā giryāfenā

Laditha durreñ Gohara shodhā

Alāthaghā bānta gwira Mira

Chakurā shira zi gawar zi a

Gohara durreñā hawar dadka

' Bagavo Milaha avan danen

Go ma Lāshari jherave manen

Gohara lade sar jamaghā dāshthā

Dasta Gohar man Kacharak oyāshthā

Raptthagant Shoraná phare saila
 Chakur : Miri baudane shabrá
 ' Ma tháshun dan bagáchaen Gaja
 Gohar dachi ma beghavan dazent
 Maigha el ur dan náfaghán ehanant '
 Chakura phurs' azh Malaven jata,
 ' Zúh khan jat de manán hálá,
 Cho khut? a l hai go Gohara málá ? '
 Cho jawab dat? a Melaven jata
 ' Aláthlagha Lashári hume chindri
 Khushthaghá hir cho khentgha mardí
 Chhám jatá durgoshen Maheriya
 ' Jat, hame gála bile sheriya
 Phutoren Lund ma deravan druál ant
 Dáchi pha l irán hardame záhant' '
 Badh burtha Rehíná Nawavená
 Phuzh Jaravá jur jawavena
 " Má phara durren Gohará hirán
 Havbará shamálo janun shurán
 Shart khannun hrisi ehotavá birán '
 Bógar Jatoi jawab datá
 ' Ba l l u áu durren Gohara Samma
 Hota pha búutín nyath khami
 Shih Hussain cherai á rosha
 Dibari pí esha nishit? a ma logha
 Dar shutá baghár azba góda
 Choravan algá boláti a pí a díná (or pha randa)
 Gur kháníná dan med?ira log? i
 Demá dar khaptha mardumo jawanen
 Sharr kaláneh ant cho d ishthag? en shira
 Dholant oshíshe karayan
 Kiamal á minnato kl ulá i bazen
 ' Choravan bíghar lú mani shámen
 I katar már : í bar wálá námen
 Na jánen j rhejaven jat? a
 káshán háf? a khushlá a pl a lálá
 Od? nýa loghí Sammavan sálo
 Dast kauliya pí yatí a dandí
 Agá phara baghará na ro báí
 Ná : tálai bhen tlo mani bl u
 Hot n irani darí sáláti a
 Surti a í ha dema jawab lálá

' No Amul mam, no Amul-mām '
 Yarbare bosht, gal mayá goná
 Man pharā bāghāra kharān choná
 An dighār shahmī bith azh honá
 Shingura shrst shāngurá phanjáh
 Drust phā bāghāra bithagāhī yag jāh
 Omará nashke ishthā phā kaulā
 Hon gue Bálācha phāra honá
 Sūrib Dodá phara gokāan

Translation

Nodā son of Bahrán sings to the fierce Rashkānī Baloches he sings of the war between the Bulmats and Kalmats, of the lizard becoming a refugee he sings

Sweet singing minstrel bring your guitar, bind a large pagri on your head, let the good man receive gifts from the generous

Yesterday thence out of fertile Sanní, marched the fair Gobār she came for shelter to the Mír, to Chakar ever-victorious with the sword. Then spake fair Gohar "The Lashís are set on quarrelling with me, they let not my camels remain in the Músh pass "

He collected all Gohar's camp and goods and placed her in the valley of Kacharak. Then they (i.e. the Lashís) came wandering to Shorán, to a town under Mír Chakar's rule (saying), "We will gallop (our mares) to grove encircle! Gāj, let Gohar's female camels mourn for their young in the evening, let the milk from their (unmilked) udders drip down to their navels

Chakar asked Mela the camel-herd, "Quick, camel-herd give me tidings. Who dealt thus with Gohar's cattle?" The camel-herd Mela thus replied "The Lashís came down here in wrath, they slew the young camels as if with the anger of men. Gohar the fair camel owner hunted to me to be silent about it, saying "Herdsman, keep this matter quiet, let the true Hindis remain in peace, the female camels daily bear more young ones "

Then Rehan the Nawáb became angry, and Járo the Plunzh bitter in reply "In exchange for fair Gohar's young camels we will take a seven-fold revenge with our swords, we will gamble with heads and hair and turbans " And Bāgar Jā'oi answered and said, "Where are the fair Gohar and Summí (her sister)? When was a hero wanting to his refugees? As in Sháh Hussain's day of trouble, Bibari sat in front of her house

A lizard dropped out of a dwarf palm, and the boys pursued it, chasing it into the chief's house. Then the good woman came out in front to meet

them wearing beautiful ivory bracelets white as fresh drawn milk slipped on over her soft arms. She entreated and implored them saying, 'Boys, leave the lizard alone, it is my refugee. Do so much for me, for your own honour's sake.'

The boys, ignorant and boorish camel herds killed the lizard with sticks. Her husband and lord was not there. She sent a complaint to him by letter, saying 'If you do not go and fight on account of this lizard I am your sister and you are my brother.' Not returned to his home, and the hero thus answered back 'Hear Amul main! hear Amul main,' stay where you are, do not speak.

I will act in such a way about this lizard that the ground will be filled with blood, and corpses lying sixty on one side and fifty on the other, all collected into one place for the lizard's sake as when Omar was released on his own promise, as when Bálách took his revenge for blood, or the hero Doda for the cattle.

V

The Competition between the Poets Sobha and Gahi

Part I. Sobha addresses Gáhi on the question of the Laghari refugees with Jawának and trants his tribe on their modern origin.

[These four poems constitute a complete specimen of a kind of exercise not uncommon among Baluch poets. Sobha and Khosa and Gahi and Laghari draw comparisons between their tribes and chiefs challenging each other's claim to have come in with the original settlers under Mir Chákar and taunting each other with failing in the exercise of the cardinal Baluch virtue hospitality to refugees. Relates the Dom mastrel is commissioned by each poet to learn the words of his song and to carry it back and recite it in the assembly of the hostile tribe. The Lagharis and Khosas are old enemies and their hostility still smoulders after thirty years of British rule.]

Sobha Theghá Alí gushí Jarwáren Baloch gushí Khosagh Kalor karáki ja gushí Laghari báutina: kí arde gál gushí

Wí azhí gushí en Relana shadhábána shághá bare

Maia salámí lí sháuren Gáhi ya díyo

Nísl tí o drog'aní zawaní wásl khane

E val lí eera go maná: ebaehl on túle?

Bhí ichari Dik'u k'lat nam gire

Nahí manen bira ra wálár k'as díyo

Jawának uf lá u rag' ra roshe khá'e

Al in el'ar láthi rughás chít úrthaghé
 Sber chápul i azh kharyá thalá gure
 Go manín' hár bí, zamíná jílá lahe
 Phesh gudí mahn súhvání depúthavo
 Agá tharí wahn bí zaríná jír khano
 Dav-elaren zahmání ná-washet jílá ruz
 'Shingura 'shángur íshkarín de-m-o-dem khuthe
 Zahrane-mardán nodh-dilí kerifá jálhe,
 Jawának upláni tau írev goshán khafi
 Har-elýár demá ghoravání díto rudhí
 Cho thal íshkhání dafání goní hushí
 Nodhí írtína beglavá biyáran thánahí
 Biyá, O Lashári, azh gwarýá ár-khupthaghé?
 Gudó Zenuwá ghoravá roshí gír atho
 Sálal Míren Chikurá phaurhán ruthaghé
 Rind nar-borán azh zamíní resinthaghé
 Khushthaghá Rámen damámo charenthaghé
 Dái manán nashkán tho kíshán roshí khard bíthaghé,
 Bakar O Rámeni kíshán laiká gon atho?
 Ghoravo uplán phelátho Turkání rukh ath
 Doshí ma Jhalá Turk ghoráyán grandaghá
 An demá Qandávagh Hudhá main dem bíthaghá
 Turkán shád kámá Rind 'shamekhí zahé gupthaghant
 Hon azh chaumání ebimáká dar-khupthaghant
 Owashtha Nayáníyá 'Main hudhábund go-khupthaghant.'
 Lajavo, Shorání dhaníyán grán lúthaghant
 Byar, Phuzh, Chákír Shakhár állthaghant
 Allán o Miskání Sahák Mádín atthant
 Bagavo layání ará katár dáthaghant
 Asp go sonáen zarýá bishkátthaghant
 Rind azh nokh zenen bishná er-khupthaghant
 Piyádthaghá Rind azh talát Shorání állthaghant
 Thorave Rudára oli Lashári war adh
 Mír go Phulá azh Kawará drikhenthaghant,
 Whazh ghushen Helán shádthání shaghár bizír
 Mard phá bátán choshant, sardáre maní
 Gáhwár o Háneén Shihína jíg sahi
 Gwar Nawar Hín kúk burtha bázen barí
 Gorisháníyá sáingat o Káhan Marri
 Burza go Sammanzúyá brádhargarí
 Állthá gwar Hanen Jawánaká bátán thalí
 'Khosaghán, kú man neyín Lughári khadhí'
 Go má chýár salá nushthaghá bátí shariálá

Bāndave khohen nashikato hapt phusba guzi
 Manik logha bar khase omedha durah
 Manik kato lubisht jo swa
 Gu le summa kotai palrae phadha
 Do Balochani alkhathant wakyai sarā
 Do shafan bis'ā gwar thoi khānen Metchira
 Chihim anzayan raphragant grihani phadhā
 Dobaba dathen marl have, paidrishi khutthen
 Lajji banukhān phar watlā slana lashkathen
 Doda thei namuz man jihana mashbar athen
 Guda drāhiye basthrā go Hinen Shākula
 Tūma gwadheniba wā ganjen Bākarā
 Jawanik phauzbani swa Gaji birbirā
 Shūth m'ariya gonāllā go sheren Haidarā
 Nī ki āllhā dan Sira Mithawana
 Niyāmgāhī Zihar mūn slāllhā hār do sara
 Jahl burziya hek bya resintha jar m
 Deuni rebā er kī rī jīhiya hunā
 Shēr kī gwamesh phruslā lophiyā darā
 Banz kī simurgā jhātā mā lānā swa
 Hānen Arziya grānkhi bō ambraya jālā
 Khosāghā nū bastba galagha kurkha khutthā
 Lāj whāntkaran plul athā simurgā burthā
 Ispar o sarzen nezāghān Bāshkya sālū khutthā
 Hānen Dāslāl mardiyā beid tī arāthā
 Shm plūlā ashk en kī shawar paidā kī nūthā
 Hār do nūlūni nyamaghā sūmī suhr khutthā
 Dodā Hānen Jī sanakar zithen bar kī āthā

Translation

Sobhā son of Thegh Alī sings to the Jarwar Baloches he sings of the fight between the Khosas and Kalos he sings of the Lag'iri refugees he sings as follows

Sweet singing Pēlān take away your guitar from the assembly give my salutation to the poet Gāhī (singing) Sit down and make clear your tongue from falsehoods How can you weigh single *seers* against *maun* L You mention the forts of Blue-burn and Dālan you are placing unequivalent weights upon yourself In the face of Jawanik's armies you will fall in a day, beneath that elephant's foot you will be crushed beneath its blow you will pass away from the valley of Khārt Make peace with me that your land and place may remain to you before you are again terrified by

Doda your chief became celebrated in the world ! Tho' he made an agree-
ment with Shakal Khan, and made them pass on to Tumi and wealthy
Bakar

The helper of Jawának's armies is the Pir Gají Barbar The saint
accompanies us riding on a swift camel, with the lion like Ah Now that
we are come into the Sirí and Mitháwán (names of torrents on the Deráját
frontier) Zihír is the arbitrator between the parties on both sides Up
and down did the two bulls pursue each other (*heh-bya* a Punjabi
phrase) Let us deceive them that they may descend to a lower place
Just as a tiger strikes down a buffalo outside its hedge, or as a Simurgá
strikes a hawk on the plain, so did the K'án call Arzí and his compa-
nions Flí Khosas shod their horses, the troop made a rattling Your
chiefs were ashamed as when the Simurgá carries off an elephant
With shields and grey spears Bashkyá made a shade Dúlád K'án
heroically encompassed them about, honour to the father who bore you !
Between the two armies they made their graves red Doda then quickly
made peace with Jawának K'án

Part II — *Gál's replies praising bravery and taunting Sobhá with being a
coward, and not a true Hind*

Gáhl Gorish gushí : Kaloi gushí Sobhá phasve dath gushí

Whazh gushí en Relín sl : //i ínt shag' í layar
Kaunsh báí gaví gwar maní báladhá bidár
Cl ai ibaro sak ju unlgí díla g' ím guzír
Jangl katára díl machánde jwánán bisar
Nishtl ag'e vítá wí ash nish ná nu th táwár
Azh waliyání khasl tí y/e rand o kisserwán
Hair phadhá ráj í an rosh ant jang syal en sl af ant
Jang pl a dhá mard o murkl aví : jawán rosh nayant
Gáhwari l indí langavén hotán chivant
Dhauravén kotáni sáwá la zel í hinant
Cl ai deen warrá pl a dafí goríz janant
Jangro ní ja bí pl ad' í pal ná th girant
B ngavén hotar : ríghámá amráh nayant
Azh pha // : gu lá nishtho amso th warant
Go doen drétín sir o záná janant
Jangáni dháká har el yar kl audán pl irant
Gwadilen mar go g : lghá goriyá trabant
Ashukáni káren medhár í ravant

the heart with battle array, praise heroes! Thou hast sat in the assembly with an ever sweet song of praise, and from our forefathers hast drawn forth our tracks and legends

After greeting The chief is the day, battle is black night, after a battle for men and horses there is no blessed day The glittering weapons devour youthful warriors, and make populous forts empty of display Some youths boast with their mouths, "We will be bold in the fight but afterwards they turn their backs and are not in the company of the storm cloud of young heroes And afterwards they sit and lament and strike their heads and thighs with both hands

At war's alarm they wander to all the four quarters Cowardly men flee like wild asses, at mere sight (of a foe) The business of strong men is to go to the battle field they give their hearts a push off (from the shore) in the boat of confidence they clothe their bright bodies in helmets and armour they drain cups of fiery spirits, with burning white brands they fall upon the crowds they wield their glittering blades to their own fame, with their own Lord and Chief they become like a sweet odour

Sweet singing Relas take away your guitar of rejoicings, give my greeting to the poet Sobha, and say 'Examine the tracks of our Chiefs and see who was at Rompur Know in your heart that you are not whole brother to the Khosas A venal awardee of victory, you will be burnt with wood Wretched man! They know that you have past a hundred years, that you are either a fool or have abandoned your home And in that you cast scorn at me regarding Biran and Hanen, when was it that you became a Hind or a Lasi Sri?

For you were lost in the waves of the river's flood you were Mir Chakar's attendant for your (daily) evening food while we, like mighty Rindas, sought for glory and every day weighed our single seers against mountains I will explain things to your elephant's brain Come into the battle field and becoming a Samurgh I will strike you down with my talons as in Sā'in (the rains) the torrent sweeps away the men of Aro You bled on the new and fine pigri of other men you are gasping in death, when can you have any pleasure? You have cast away honour and made yourself a friend of worthless life know in your heart that at last death will not spare you There was disgrace on your head in the matter of Wodā Meles and Maclis are not fit companions for Nazim You are excluded from home and food with Khosas and Rindas For how did the true Rindas act with regard to refugees? How did Mir Chakar act with regard to Golar's young crinids and about Summal's cattle, how acted Dola with the sword? when, like a tiger on the mountain tops, sword in hand, he gave up his life to protect the cattle of the poor

Majlis jawānen sarāni
 Zir manī guftar gālān
 Bar gwar jang dosten syālan
 Bind bozh gal in dal ena
 Pl isiran sir pl i sarena
 Gondalan serān manena
 Bar dan Sobhāen nyghoshā
 Oli guftaran shromoshi
 Ziri randā phirukeg/ā
 Bal r khant milka phutheghā
 Chi gushā : man shūrara
 Dil barifen sugharāra
 kbashi Rin lāni shaghāna
 Lād kban oli j ha ā
 Gosh sobhā mingil anī
 Dastari e Khosag/āni
 land zuribe Makurani
 Rind Lāshār debani
 Rind Lasburi āwāra
 Rastī ag/ant rzh kech al abra
 Khithag/ant Harin mal wa
 Mulk mitāfa girāna
 Brā// yāri bibr kbanana
 Bit/ y/ u : bal r khamāna
 Ma ki Jrtor yagsir aghwa
 Sim joā j l a do at/ un
 Mulk al abrá nemagh at/ in
 Roz bil r j ha thir da an
 Cl yārakhe ma Dl adar at/ ant
 S rmā m : hl inpur at/ ant
 Hand ma Rej deb at/ ant
 E mani pera o rind e :
 Pluturen R ndani hind en
 Asm ma r jān buland e :
 Ag/ tharā itil ar na-bit/ r
 hl asā go chmā : : a dū/ r
 khatte kul ne gwar : ynthen
 G r i shāl id h r k nyāthen
 Kissuāni kis ar aghant
 Har kl use shi l nel osh at/ ant
 Man shiyān Subha kīp kāte
 Ne j ha rand perowate

Rinde Di aqará sarína er khipthaghant
 Lashar pha Gandavagh surdará bithaghant
 Jahlán Loi tho khafán joán bahr aho ?
 Gund ' nrawán Gáhi tbo radhiya gon khipthaghe
 Arna Hárin basthaghén baldán gon aho
 Tho hawán roshe he mayuri állthaghe
 Sáhib rosh zurthaghen, zarán arthaghe
 Sherá mán dátha pha do handa khard bithaghe
 Zindagh o druahá mán dig' árá sar bithaghe
 Phurse Gabiya tho chi maskisi zindaghe
 Wajthaghen mardár í tafálhán go man gane?
 Tho go dah logha állátho baut bithaghe
 Han miriya pha harátan chári at'e
 Tuqak dasta Umar Hán bashkálthaghe
 Man díla zán kí tho mazam shá mat nyo
 Tho raj ában-e ín thar sultáni sir ant
 Qwar mami mirá ál' htho baut bithaghe
 Hir chyar khundán bar hamu Rajan dithaghe
 Kumbhi gol' áni shag' ana mára jane
 Khob phush buren, ambrani sifát khane
 Qwaslthag' ín gálan Gabi tho sal aral na bo
 Medhírd rasda zir pl a Bompúrá kháyant
 Mánika balk' hon aro íyyán riklthaghant
 Dan phadh o pheshi ched' ajhi nashk oshtat' yghant

Translation

Sobl a son of Tí gá 'Alt sings, to the Jarwár Baloches he sings in answer to Gáhi lo sings

Every morning I remember the Creator's name my trust is in the service of God

Come my strel I élin with your beautiful legends play on your guitar chant the praises of the Baloches You have ever been a dweller with kings & I & Last iris from the first have ever been your brethren

I wd' called the Lasháris Baloches am scorned by you Know that the scorn will travel to the country of Panjur Attend then while I tell you the stories of Jacob and Panjur We are those Linds who arose from Hahil and twice joined battle with the mûlels Setting our faces to the rising sun we ascended from the west we are Hamza's offspring the Prophet gave us victory Leaving our strings of camels we pursued our way along the Ishroal Coming in this direction we fought again and by the might of th Merciful we passed on thence At the town of

Istindad we rode with the Imām himself; In Jāghān we met with Shams-ud-din Shāh.

Then we rode rapidly down the Herān in sight. Hitherto Kech and Makran we distributed, we divided the cities of Badkhuby Khurāsān (i.e. both, a low representing a man's share). Henceforward we Baloches separated, henceforward do you give me information about your track. The Rinds were in Kech: in what part of Kech did you settle? There were forty-four elements with which camp were you? Now when marching on we arrived at the frontier boundary, at Lāh Rāh and Kalnāh we separated, and we settled in prosperity at Halāh and Bīrkā. First the Nuhaufs descended by the Nālā pass. The Jū'kālā came to the running water of Gāy. The Chāwālā descended from Kech by the Lak and Sīlān passes. The Rindā and Lā'ālā pitched on the irrigated lands of Narmakā. The Rinds descended from the west to Dhādir, the Lā'ālā came from above down to Gandīvā. In Jāghān and Loh what streams did you share in? Look! Gāhī, perhaps you were with us by mistake. Or perhaps when Hārān was defeated, you were among the captives. You came shamelessly on that day, when, having robbed Sālīb of life (lit. day), you carried off his wealth. Having attained the low lands you separated into two parties, alive and well you lay down (hiding yourselves) on the ground. Ask (and find out), O Gāhī, in what disgrace you are living, will you compare with us the dreams of sleeping men? You came with ten wives (lit. houses) and became a refugee, you posted yourself on the look out for our Khān's charities, you received a gun as a gift from the hand of Umār Khān, know in your heart that you are not worthy of great honour. You are their chief, and he is overlord of your chieftainship, for you came to our chief and became a refugee and it was seen by all the chiefs in all four directions. You taunt me about the cattle at Kumbhā? You are but a cutter of plush on the hills. (The leaves of the plush or *Chamæropsitchioma* are cut to make matting.) You extol servants (not chiefs). My song is sung Gāhī though you may not understand it. Take up the tracks of the chiefs who came to Bompur. In Manik's village blood has been shamefully shed and formerly and lately cairns have been erected in memory of the slain.

IV — *Gāhī's final answer, following up the Rind legend and taunting Sobhā with cowardice*

Gāhī Gorāh gaslā Kaloerā Baloch gushī Sobhār phasave dāsh
gushī

Diyā o Relm shādhānī
Shāhghāzī charvānī

Majlis jawanen sarāni
 Zar min guftar galan
 Bar gwar jung dosten syalan
 Bind bozh g ulaa dikhena
 Pl asirān ur pha sirena
 Gondalān seran manena
 Bar dan Sobhāen nighosha
 Oh guftar in shamoshu
 Zuri randā phirukeghā
 Bahr khant milka phutheghā
 Chi gushān man shairāra
 Dil barifen sugl irara
 Khāshā Rindani shaghāna
 Lād khañ olu jubāna
 Gosh solba mangihana
 Dastāri e Khosyghāni
 Rind zurthe Makurāni
 Rind Lasbār dehāni
 Pind Lishāri āwara
 Rasthaghant azh Keeh shabrá
 Kk/ thryghant Harin malāna
 Mulk mitafa girāna
 Brāth yāri bahr khamāna
 Dst/ yghun bahr khaman
 Mā ki Jatoi yagsar athun
 Sim jo' j ha do athun
 Mull al abra nemagh athun
 I oz bahr j ha thir dirān
 Cl yarakhe ma Pl ādar at/ ant
 Sermā ma Kl ānj ur athant
 Hand ma P j deh athant
 F minū pera o ran l e
 Phuturen l indani l an l en
 Nam ma raja l buland en
 Ag/ tharā, jshor, na, juthā
 Kl usa go ehamān nā dithā
 Khatte kul ne gwar nūvāthen
 Girwāh al ālu l kadā nīyat/ en
 Jussirāni kusay athant
 Har khise al l l ai el osh āthar t
 Man sūhirān Sol ha kūp kōje
 Ne pha rand perowate

Lashk arán Jáme ma khushtáí
 Shakula ber shamushte
 Mangehi sá ar pha hisav ant
 Gál pha uzhmár o kitáv ant
 Mijli e ma meravan bunt
 Dun nighoshan nishthryghen sat
 Alkthaghén bant ki kháiyant
 Gird sardarán gihená
 Dostant cho chhíman doená
 Azh brehh brathan bingoená
 Sh a pha hátán wathiyá
 Lajj nesl thá pha phadhíyá
 Bakhoen shwari mangeho shán
 Kadh na kbant chl o ma Balocl an
 Alkthryghé lajjan wathiyá
 Khaslthryg/ ant gudr lavilán
 Mál madí go gahmán
 Baath kharthant mau vakílá
 Azh tháí loṭí garhená
 Tháí mehdhíra dir zanryghena
 Dítá go chhíman doena
 Gosh Sobha o niyázi
 Esh maní guftar bízi
 Tho ki guftare kabíthá
 Man di pha goshán suníthá
 Tuj aka dānga ganíthá
 Cl i ma sbíná sar álkthá ?
 Phurse sardára wathíyá
 Jíwanaká be ámkhúá
 Bálán al o bor go khawáshán
 Dakhryghen mau Umara Hán
 Han Balocl ána Nawava
 Nukarí boláthl a azh tl ana
 Dítá l oten Jíwanakára
 Il oláthl ol bā mndán
 Dítághá o iut go kúndán
 Kl ol pl ish buran nil engín
 Phísh pl ara kl ol shryghán nest

Translation

Gahi, son of Gorish sings to the Kaloi Baloches in answer to Sobha
 he sings

Come, O Relin, to the assembly, king and hero of song, In this assembly of young chiefs, take my speech and song, carry them to our war-loving foes With propriety utter these few (lit ten) words, answers given categorically, (head on head) They are arrows, of which a sor weighs a maund Take them to Sobha, that he may listen to them, and forget his former songs He will, he says, take up the track of our ancestors, he will distribute the paternal inheritance, what shall I say to the poet, to the cunning poet? Let him give up mocking at the Rinds and remember the former world Say, O brave Sobha you are the bard of the Khoas, you took up the track in Makran, the lands of the Rinds and Lasháris

The Rinds and Lasháris together set out from the city of Keel They marched upon Harin, taking the land of the country and dividing it among the brotherhood We divided it by bows (i.e. a share to every one armed with a Lhamán or bow) We and the Jatois were united At the border stream we separated into two parts, town and country we divided into halves, distributing our substance by arrow stems One fourth were in Dhágar, we got our satisfaction in Khanpur, our dwelling was in an irrigated country This is our track and trace, the abode of the true Rinds, a name exalted among chiefs If you do not believe it, no one has seen it with his eyes, there are no ancient documents forthcoming, there were no witnesses to attest it, but there are tales upon tales, every one says that so it was

I am right, Sobha you are blind and deaf, nor is your footprint to be found on the track Fear to speak of the victory of Javanak, take your bribe quickly, for you are manifestly inventing falsehoods To tell the truth is the true custom, falsehood is a blot upon honour If you are ready with a song henceforth give your evidence, bring forth and show me your documents Come! desist from any further poems, let alope the Rinds of bygone days, and tell stories of the present times Surround yourself with men of understanding and lay to heart our traditions Sobha, you have past the time for leaping and flying, your youth is under your feet, bare are the branches of your Tuba tree You were carried away in battle with us, by the fury and force of our chief, you were broken ingloriously

You were defeated by brave men by the deeply-lating Chándyris, by our friends of the Ríngbin and Vidor torrents, by the mighty tigers of Sanghar Honour to the faithful hill-country, to the perfectly brave Muhammad Khán, jewel of the loyal Bozdárs with silken turbans and garments, dwelling with Umar Khan

A sure message I brought to our chief 'Those who have taken refuge with me, have ceased to be with you in war The Ríngbin, Kador and

Vilor territories, from Sunghar to the Siri torrent, the Baud Báz and Bikhár who were outside your chief's territories, have all come of their own accord and mount at the call of the *Lagháris*

Ask, O poet Sobhá! reckon yourself up in your mind and call our chief 'Lord' If our chief has not washed your face, then you did not kill Lashkaran and Jam Have you forgotten the revenge taken for Shakul?

An account is kept of good poems their words are enduring and are written in books they are recited in the assembly and they remain firm in the (recollection of the) listeners Whenever refugees have come or shall come to worthy chiefs they are dearer to them than their two eyes or than young sons and brothers You, for those who take refuge with you, have not given up shameful conduct for the future Where is your great honour? No one does so among Baluchies You brought your disgrace upon yourselves (by the way you acted towards the refugees) They displayed anger and rage

Their cattle and property had been seized by the enemy Our vakíl (demanded them) and brought them back bound from your fort! Your far seeing chief saw with both his eyes then! Listen Sobhá and attend This is all my song The song that you sang I also have heard with my ears I have counted your gun barrels What honour is left to you? Ask your own chief, the unworthy Jawának Velvet and chestnut mares and silk did our chief Umar Khán give him The Baluch Kháns and Chiefs unloosed their white mares from their stables and gave them to the valiant Jawának!

Ask of your forefathers how refugees fired with the Pindls It is the phish cutters on the hills that are the tigers There is no disgrace in cutting phish on the hills

VI—A love song

(Said to be by Jám Durrák a Dombkí a celebrated poet who lived in the reign of Nasir Khán of Kalat in the last half of the eighteenth century He is said to have undergone great persecution from the Khán on account of his love for a lady of the Zámá)

O Samín bó-í úrsá b hód tío
 Azh íatífá nemághá kl úyo
 Man gulá dema urul kl íthé doshí
 Buramo ást sar kl ullo mátor
 Do azhí bríkhán raj thághán whast en
 Híjr manín n omín jánant í ísín
 Cl o kal írd í ástíen asan
 B. karar an má u mihast í asan

Pha whashí o dost hubbo iklássán
 Zallatín rítháre d'ho jání
 'Nah' az khawát pha dost pharminá
 Cho isparán dempán mani jáno
 Cháhuk o chahm did paik íne
 Kuhr amulání girgiren náxant
 Didame gár-ant dadame káz-ant
 Nain dasá gir kí gál khánín roshen
 Nain manán kurzat marál chosh en
 Pha dasá mahliýá dí ján áyán
 Nishtho dúf go jawán rosho
 Wa hudhá mephán man dilá sheff
 Er-khaff dost azh thingaven thirálhís
 Hísi rodhána cho chýárdabí m'íhán
 Maxaron bí cho Akbare Sháhín
 Gudá azh durr-chíren dasá phursán
 'O badhaslikání grán bahá kálen
 Mára thal loghwáren saren saughan
 Irmirí goo-khapton annágáhl
 Phar thirí sálth sakalen nyádán
 Hon bahá ban pha sakalen áhullán '

Another Song by Jári Durrañ.

Doshi dil ravúhen jání
 Sartáj o samand khádání
 Gwashthom pha dasí phanání
 Oshá than machar haivání
 Gird-i áraván phirwání
 Chandi áshlání zíyaní
 Kulfo phrushtaghán shakání
 Ishk o mamísha bakání
 Gwashthom kegádhén sázará
 Durchuno hazár názará
 Phulland o shakar guptára
 O hál i fakíro esh an
 Zirde azh phurádhán resh-an
 An h i máhik dozár-an
 An azh munkarén bezár-an
 Jám jánaván kháksír-an
 Harzatá darud kar an

Si áhan Lirdagár ásr an

Gwafsho nem shafan nál an

Translation

The rain that an asked for falls from Heaven comes from the direction of the beloved one Last I met a love face to face The lightning springs forth, it is my love that has awaked me The scent of her locks has sweetly seized me The pain of separation sharply stings me in the night watches, I spring up like the flame of kahar wood (*Prosopis spiciqera*), I am with out rest in the midnight watches, for the sweetness of meeting with my love Give my body some breathing space from pain, I will not say 'No' to my lover's command, my body is as a shield stretched forth Let my eyes be gladdened by the sight of my fair one, let the pain caused by my lady be a little appased, sometimes it disappears, sometimes it increases I cannot use my mouth to speak by day, I have no strength, she is so strong, to come to meet and speak to her

I sit and pry for that day 'O God, be merciful, and incline your heart to me' Let my love come down from her golden throne, let her come growing like the waxing moon on its fourteenth day, let her be in front of me, and I shall be king Akbar Then I shall ask from her pearly mouth 'O priceless ruby like the badkash fruit, make me your husband, bound by oath, my heart has been irrevocably taken possession of, I will live for the sake of your jewel like beauty, I will spend my blood for you, fairest of beings'

Second Song

Last night I saw my heart-enchancing love, the crown and ornament of women I spoke to her with my lips and said 'Do not behave foolishly, like the moth flying round a flame O bane of many lovers The locks of hesitation are burst open, I have obeyed the call of true love I said to my beautiful love, 'O fair one of a thousand wives and sweet sugared speech, this poor wretch's state is this, his heart is galled with his complaints he who is a clerk and true friend is apart and averse from the avaricious. The heart of Jam is covered with dust It remains but to say bismillah in the divine presence to remember the King and Creator, and to pray through the cold midnight

Riddles Proverbs, &c

The Baloches are very fond of riddles, which are always in rhyme They are of a primitive type and generally defy solution The more far fetched they are, the more appreciated Those first given are by Bráhmá a Shramání who died about two years ago He was celebrated for his riddles as well as for more serious compositions

- 1 *Bujhárat* — Ya shai jawan ulkahá astá
 Duzhmanéa resenthá ish kháshtha
 Bághava pibro rab sará gwastha
 Go minnat merhán niyadh dastá
 E bujhárat Brahima bástha

Bozh Warná

Riddle — There was one good thing in the world, an enemy has pursued and turned it out. In the morning watch it passed along the road. Neither begging nor praying will bring it back again. Brahima composed this riddle.

Answer — Youth (The enemy is old age.)

- 2 *Bujhárat* — Hudhas kurzat o kárá
 Zamin ne-tath o digharí
 De khúshthryhen khúshára
 Hudhas kurzat o kura
 Sabz o phul bahara
 Pha phashagha di tay íra

Riddle — By God's might and power
 With neither ground nor soil
 Without a field being ploughed
 By God's might and power
 A green plant has flowered
 And now its fruit is ripening

Answer — This was composed on seeing an ear of corn growing on the beam across the mouth of a well.

- 3 *Bujharat* — Brahímá patra gwashtbaghá gále
 Dithaghun chie rangá be hale
 Rangen kojha andaren lalo

Bozh. — Askhobe

Riddle — Last year Brahima said 'I saw something of an indescribable sort. Its appearance was foul, but there was bright red within.

Answer — A flint

- 4 *Bujhárat* — Ya shai jawan ulkahá yaka
 Go jherave jangán sa kábare saka
 Har kí asá kí ástá, juthi wathí chaká
 Man ná gin lán jagaho dhakká
 Gosh danaha shára bozh wa hakla

Bozh — Chhasth

Riddle — There is one good thing in the world, a thousand times attacked with disputes and quarrels, every one comes and throws it over

himself, yet I cannot see anywhere a sign of hurt Let the wise ear attend and guess it right.

Answer — A well

5 *Bujharat* — *Yā drashike jorenthā pāken hudhāyī*
Mā zamīn phushtā phā jandēn rāzāyā
Dund jāken f lumb en duīyā
Yake rālā bithā, yake sawāyā

God has planted a tree, of itself it has grown up on the face of the earth, the root is one, the branches two, one is dust, the other ashes

Answer — The tree is mankind, the branches Musalmanus and Hindus

6 *Tilabī nuukarant khirdo ajāb bhat*
Kadam phā lekhar ant ish kīr o khidmat
Hame fauj dhurā be bathyār en
Phithī phoshindaghān yāk o tawār en
Hamodhā islikar khoch o bhushar en

A few servants of strange forms
 They step by calculation on duty and service
 They are an army bare and unarmed
 Moving at the voice and call of other men
 And there the army meet death and slaughter

Answer — The pieces at chess

7 *Nishtho dithom phā nadhar*
An shahr be sāl watan
Abrā adh jāng o yādā
Nyamjī nawant yake digar

Sitting I saw with my sight
 A city and masterless country
 There was war and strife between them
 And no umpire betwixt the one and the other

Answer — A game at chaupar

8 *Wilayat thars en dost bar kīrar en*
Ravaghā gohār kīśīnaken tuyār en
Nā rothī mātā bichh ola sawar en
Phith nestenī phuruk haryāt en

The country (in) fear the mistress in comfort
 The little sister ready to start
 The mother will not move, the son is already mounted,
 The father does not exist, the grandfather is alive

Answer

The above contains a series of puns on the names of a family, partly, in Sinhi. The name of the country *Paḍar* contains in the last syllable 'ḍar' the allusion to fear. The name of the mistress *B gam*, read as 'b. gham,' is the equivalent of 'bar karar.' The sister's name is *Hauri*, the mother a *Gauri*, meaning in Sinhi light and beauty. The son's name *Si ah saḥar*, the father's *Ghāibi*, and the grandfather's *Hayat* explain themselves.

O Hudhā pakko kuzriten hanā palāḥ
 Husūl Muḥammad en ummatkalī
 Hazīren han ligh yaken thāli
 Cī amo ḥā khā is no roḥ borg o khāli
 Hamodhā giptho bareḥ dī warthā ish
 Hamā whān zurtho loghā dī ārtihā ish
 Guḍā jatho bhorantho thāli ujarthā ish

After an invocation to God and the prophet—

There are a thousand men to one dish,

No one goes thence empty-handed

There they take and eat everything

They take up the dish and carry it home

And having thrown it down and broken it they leave it bare

Answer—This contains a pun on *thālī*, which means the hedge round a threshing floor as well as a dish. After every one has carried away the corn he wants, the hedge also is torn down and carried away.

10 Danki shāḥā parwaren kī apthā man logh bunā
 Nī kī bandagḥan razentha bishā phā husn o pharīn
 Wash hadīḥ o l hush hīn
 Roḥ go pl ulen ambalan

As long as God had charge of him he lay at home,

Now that men have constructed him he has become fresh and fair

With sweet discourse and pleasant speech

He walks about with his fair companions.

Answer—A man with a wooden leg

11 Pyālae j huren dīḥā majai
 Nishthāghā lālo nestālī dī
 Pyālae wārtho lāl shahūd bīḥā
 Chonan kī kullen ālmā dīḥā

I saw a cup in a certain place

A bright one sat down without an attendant

This ruby like one drank up the cup, and then died

So that all men saw it

Answer —The flame of an oil lamp which goes out after having drunk up the oil

- 12 Do goh ír in díthá ambázi
Ajib l hush ant gwar ambázi
Nani suratá khamí
Yake kbor digar chami

I saw two sisters embracing
Very happy at the embrace
There is not the slightest difference in their appearance
One is blind and the other has eyes

Answer —The reflection in a mirror

- 13 Phari kháláttān pba gúdkar
Man Bákri shahar gwara
Bolí atá washen jawár
Dastān gipthi nar mazur.

Yesterday as I passed along the road
In the town of Bakkar
I heard a very sweet voice
But when I seized it, it was a fierce tiger

Answer —A snake

14 Proverbial sayings

Kābne litir o phiren zāl
Warná sará sār bār
Old shoes and an old wife
Are the burden of a young man's life

Savzen cho lúthen, charpi cho mesbí dumbaylān
As green as young corn as fat as long tailed sheep
This saying refers to the Gwar or wild pistachio (*Pistacia khinjuk*)

Khatān soḷātha áfá phuká warth
One burnt by hot milk will not drink even water without blowing on it

This corresponds with the Hindustāni proverb 'Dādh ká jalýá chunchh
hu piwat phunk, or the English 'A burnt child dreads the fire'

Málá sar dā v irá dosh

Let the cattle go and milk the hedge

This answers to 'Penny wise and pound foolish'

ERRATA.

- Page 3, line 8, read *j* for *j*
- " 5, " 33, , pronounced *for* pronounced
- " 7, " 0, " *nyánwan for nyauwan*
- " 7, " 40 " *rasda for rasúda*
- " 8, " 19, " *nadhar for nadhra*
- " 10, " 2, *add and jawarah after zik*
- " 13, " 18, *read phalo for phalo*
- " 13, " 20, " *limu, a " limua,*
- " 16, " 33, " *shállá " shakha*
- " 17, " 8, " *marde mardá*
- " 21, " 18, " *kithan, thán for kithan than*
- " 25, " 35, " *biyar for riyar*
- " 32, " 14, " *see it himself for see himself*
- " 33, , 33, *transpose { nowhere luhgarnen*
{ elsewhere tluhándá
- " 37, " 25, *read welcome for welcome*
- " 42, " 20, " *phádá ágh for Pádá ágh*
- " 43, " 24, " *bili for bili*
- " 44, " 7, , *annám for annam*
- " 44, " 10 14, , *án— " an—*
- " 46, , 16, , *leeward " lee ward*
- " 47, " 12, " *بَاقِي báqí " باقی báqí*
- " 47, , 34, " *baṭera " , baterá.*
- " 49, " 5, , *baragh " beragh*
- " 49, , 10, *dele P buru, Skr bluru*
- " 49, " 10, *after بَرَوَتْ baroeth add بَرَوَان barwán, a the eye brow*
P buru Skr bluru
- " 54, , 13, *real paywar for panwar*
- " 57 , 4 , *phashk , phashk*
- " 64 " 21, *add cf Pashto-jowal after to chew*
- " 66, , 23 *read oxen, mate for oxen mate*
- " 66 , 27, *add Pashto after joru*
- " 67, 0 P " *world*
- " 71 25 *read dāgh for dāgh*
- " 72, , 33, " *tear burst*

- Page 71, line 12, *dáragħ* for *dáragħ*.
- " 85, " 20, " *sará sá* " *sará sa*.
- " 87, " 32, " *sumb* " *samb*.
- " 93, " 13, " *Mauroram* for *Máuroram*.
- " 95, " 13, " *sixtieth* " *sixth*.
- " 98, " 10, " *khambar*: *Kambar* for *khambar—kambar*.
- " 105, " 13, " *گرنه* for *گرنه*.
- " 105, " 31, " *giryán* " *giryán*.
- " 108, " 21, *after* *گرونگه* *gwáŋkh insert* *گرونگه* *gwínech*, a camel driver.
- " 108, " 33, *read* *گرونگه* for *گرونگه*.
- " 109, " 26, " *flesh* " *flesh*.
- " 110, " 3, " *گرونگه* " *گرونگه*.
- " 110, " 34, *after* *گرونگه* *giánch insert* *گرونگه* *giyáf*, fertile, extensive.
- " 111, " 2, *read* *Salix* for *Salix*.
- " 114, " 21, " *man* " *man*.
- " 115, " 16, " *mán deagh* for *man-deagh*.
- " 115, " 27, " *míhkaní* " *mahlání*.
- " 117, " 21, " *leap* " *leap!*.
- " 119, " 31, " *máhiak* " *máhiak*.
- " 124, " 30, " *neghí* " *neghír*.
- " 124, " 31, " *níkah* " *nékar*.
- " 125, " 8, " *valhíá* " *valhíá*.
- " 125, " 16, " *P. lhwíja* " *P. lhwíja*.
- " 127, " 6, *after* *whán* *insert* *whánkár*, master, owner.
- " 127, " 26, *read* *عبدی* for *عبدی*.
- " 129, " 33, *after* *halení* *insert* *himár*, tender, delicate, beautiful.